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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,106—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
R.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.18th Sept.
M° SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....25th ,,
R.I.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Meule ....2nd Octr.
,, PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th ,,
R.I. BRITANIA	6025	J. L. Parfitt.....16th ,,
M° SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....23rd ,,
R.M.C.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...30th ,,
M° CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
R.I.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .... 13th ,,
M° SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel .... 20th ,,
R.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
M° CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes.... 4th Dec.
R.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th
M° SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel .... 18th ,,
R.I.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews .... 25th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M° proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
EMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	8th Oct.

The s.s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 130

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1020	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Liolin	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., housed on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22rd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Geradur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 23rd Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2lth Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .....14th October, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

STEAMER TO NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, THE MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR PORTS.

THE S. S. "NADIRI, (or another steamer) WILL SAIL for the above places on or about the 22nd September, 1897.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

HAJI ABDUL HOOSEIN H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA 0 d Court Street House.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ ,, ,, ,, 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ ,, ,, ,, 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINESS'S STOUT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS' BOTTLING,

Universally considered to be THE BEST.

ALSO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

BY IND COOPE & CO.

—PILSENER BEERS.—

CIDER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Du MAURIER'S LAST NOVEL :

"THE MARTIAN" :—Paper, Rs. 2-0; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

Hall Caine's New Novel :

"THE CHRISTIAN," Price, Rs. 4-8.

"The St. James's Gazette."—"Mr. Caine is capable of moving large masses of readers; he tells a story with a vast deal of spirit. His new novel will be read by an enormous concourse; it will be preached about from a hundred pulpits; it will exercise innumerable minds."

"EQUALITY." By Edward Bellamy,

Author of "Looking Backward." Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

The "Daily Mail."—"The story is very clearly conceived and consistently carried out, while its underlying ideas on social life are worthy of serious attention."

"THE CUB IN LOVE." By R. S. Warren Bell, Re. 1-2.

Whether the symptoms exhibited by this particular "Cub" are common to the whole race when in love, may perhaps be a matter of doubt; but they are amusing. The effect of Mr. Bell's Volume is that of a screaming farce rather than of a comedy. When the course of true love is not running smoothly, the "Cub" prepares to commit suicide. His preparations are most complete.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NATURE'S TONIC

Is a grand purifying Agent. It cleans the Blood, gives colour to washed-out faces. Converts a languid, broken-down chap into a man of energy, strength and intelligence. Price, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

YOU CAN IF YOU LIKE

MAINTAIN THE FULL LUXURIANCE

OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR

FROM YOUTH TO AGE.

THE REGULAR USE OF

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Affords such support, strength and nourishment to the Hair as will enable it to resist

The attack of climate and time and to retain its colour and beauty in spite of all.

Unlike many other preparations, Kemp's Douche is a luxurious application for use throughout the day.

Sweetly perfumed, most cooling and refreshing to the head. Every bottle bears the certificate of Professor Attfield as to its absolute purity.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST A LITTLE

Dose After Meals

AS A LIQUEUR

KEMP'S PERFECT

VITAL INVIGORATOR

The Powerful and Safe

TONIC

Will keep you Fit and Well during the

HOT WEATHER.

It is a Wonderful

HEALTH RENEWER—

and has obtained in a marvellously short time an immense sale *throughout India* entirely on account of its invaluable properties.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE WATER.

In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be :—

FILTRATION NECESSARY.

WATER CARRIES GERMS.

THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Filtering Medium easily changed.
2. Specially adapted for India.
3. No pressure required to work it.
4. Suspended impurities eliminated.
5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
6. Filtering Medium easily transportable.
7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

PRICE: 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8.

REFILLS

of Filtering Medium complete in tins with full directions.

1 gallon, Re. 1-12, 2 gallons, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & COMPANY., LD.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Re. 15). Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED

WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Many of our JUBILEE TICKET-HOLDERS are making enquires daily whether we could take their Photographs in

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

By special arrangement in our Studio we can take Photographs during

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER

when the light is soft and best suited for Photography.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
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P. C. SHROFF.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NAVAL AND MILITARY
Variety Entertainment will be given
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
On SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1897.

Under the Patronage of BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain FLEET, R. N., Commanding the Naval Defence Squadron.

The proceeds will be given to local charities.

Amongst others, the following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist.

Mrs. LONGE Mrs. HOJEL, Capt. FLEET, R. N., Messrs. NICHOLSON and WEBSTER.

The programme will consist of Songs, Dances, &c., and will conclude with the laughable Farce entitled

THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE.

By kind permission of Captain MITCHELL and the Officers the String Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will be in attendance.

RESERVED SEATS at SOUNDY'S ..... Rs. 3
SECOND SEATS " ..... " 2
BACK SEATS " .....Ans 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price to Back Seats.

To commence at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15 p.m.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1897, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1897.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Vrijdravandas Purshotumdas, deceased, and of Mr. Karsondas Murgovan as an additional Director.

4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસો, મુળજી સન્સની કુંપની,
s.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to the 9th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1897, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1897.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Gordhandas Karsondas as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Vrundrawandas Purshotamdas, deceased, and of Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey as an additional Director.

4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-1898 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કુંપની,
s. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to the 9th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER KALLIANJEE HANSRAJ has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office No. 4, Hummam Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, containing by admeasurement 1612 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17, 292, 475, 480, 481, 488, and 536 and new Nos. 11887 and 12596 and new Survey Nos. 1947 and 1-1948 and in the books of the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3486 and 3487 and Street Nos. 950 and 951 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the land of Laxuman Yeshwant Kavle and his brothers and cousins, on the West formerly by the land of Rev. Braz Fernandes and now of Kunbhar Hamir Anand, on the North by the land of Kallianji Moorarji, and on the South partly by the land of Rustonji Pestonji Billimoria, and partly by the Bungalow of Kallianji Moorarji, and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said Thacker Kullianji Hansraj.—Bombay, 18th September 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that KALLIANJI MOORARJI has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the TAPIDAS VURJDAS Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned in writing, at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, containing by admeasurement 7367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17, 292, 475, 480, 481, 488, and 536, and New Nos. 11,887 and 12,596 and New Survey Nos. 1,947 and 1-1,948 and in the books of the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 3,486 and 3,487 and Street Nos. 950 and 951 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the East by the land of Laxuman Yeshwant Kavle and his brothers and cousins, on the West formerly by the land of Rev. Braz Fernandes and now of Hamir Anand, on the North partly by the Public passage and partly by the land of Isaji Musaji, and on the south partly by the land of Kallianji Hansraj, and partly by the Bungalow of the said Kallianji Moorarji and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said Kallianji Moorarji.—Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMTED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4308 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 24' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.

One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

In the matter of the Estates of MORESHWAR WITTOBA and ANANDRAO MORESHWAR, Deceased.

WHEREAS MORESHWAR WITTOBA KOTHARE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, died on the 29th day of December, 1892, leaving him surviving his only Son ANANDRAO MORESHWAR, and having made and published his last Will and Testament on the 29th day of December, 1892, whereby he appointed DWARKANATH JUGGOONATH since deceased, BAPUJEE MOROJEE PELI and BALAJEE BAJIRAO MANKER Executors thereof, and Probate of the said Will was obtained by the said Bapujee Morojee and Balajee Bajirao, two of the Executors as aforesaid from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 16th day of August, 1893, and whereas the said Anandrao Moreshwar died at Bombay on the 31st day of January last, a minor and unmarried, and whereas Satyabhamabai, widow of Dnynashwar Wittoba, brother of the said Moreshwar Wittoba, claims to be the sole heir and legal representative of the said Moreshwar Wittoba and Anandrao Moreshwar, and has called upon the Executors before named to hand over to her all the moveable and immoveable properties left by the said Moreshwar Wittoba and his ancestors. Now this is to give notice that any person or persons other than the said Satyabhamabai claiming to be entitled as heirs or legal representatives of the said Moreshwar Wittoba, or his Son the said Anandrao Moreshwar, are hereby required to notify their claims to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this notice, and all persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the said Moreshwar Wittoba or the said Anandrao Moreshwar, are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts due by them respectively to the undersigned within the aforesaid time, after the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over all the moveable and immoveable Estate of the said Moreshwar Wittoba and the said Anandrao Moreshwar to the said Satyabhamabai, and no claims after the expiry of the aforesaid time can be received or recognized.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executors of Moreshwar Wittoba, deceased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "BULLIONIST," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS From Rs. 5-0.
SOFT SHIRTS From Rs. 4-8.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place, commencing from the 6th December, 1897, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Ainavar Station on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak 6510 tons of 56 cubic feet each.
Black wood 800 tons.
Jungle wood 450 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 15th September, 1897.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

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	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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Manager.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHS, at CLIFTON and Co.'s, Atelier, 58, Medows Street, at 6-30 and 9-30 every Evening. Admission One Rupee.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort,

WANTED RESIDENT AGENT, to represent an English Paper and Stationery House. One with knowledge of the business preferred. Address L. S. DIXON, THOS. COOK and SON, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Union Club, Aden, a MANAGER who must be a good accountant, and thoroughly able to superintend the establishment generally. Pay Rs. 90 a month with quarters and water allowance, rising by yearly increments to Rs. 120. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to Captain AITKEN, Steamer Pt., Aden.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced DOCTOR for S. S. Setos to East Africa and back. Apply personally GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE Albert Building.

WANTED, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for the Gadag Cotton S. and W. Co., Ld., Gadag. Apply with copies of Testimonials, as also terms to Mr. BALAJI ABAJI BHAGWAT, Director of the Company, Tardeo Post, Bombay.

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£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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H BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERIC among my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI (L. M. & S.).—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. N. LAM (L. M. & S.).—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Agne Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are next with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etiolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

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Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

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Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, lifting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividend Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIM

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	1 bon. 10 p. c.	1,207½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	2 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad adva.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil		750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...		540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil		48
Arunagabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Bailey S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay Unidad	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	903	500	500	dvd Rs.30		615xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5		700xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50		1,720
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		742½
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,020
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25		725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		560
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		550
Curri m b h o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40		1,090
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 40		510
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.30		250
Dowji Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25		565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		670xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		620
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Hulkoond	1,500	500	500	25		725xd
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50		650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40		1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500 dvd Rs.10			515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50		1,090
India - Ghissa Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		655
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20		225
Jamsheed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10		230
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		825
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		575
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Mahoonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		725
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10		250xd
Lord Reay Mfg Ld.	445	1,000	1,000	30		775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,040
Madras United	550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,400
Mahamuree Shoolabh Shah Mills (Guj)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
Mahomed Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	300	15 pr ct.		...
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2,460
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		115
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2,175
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		250
National	7,778	100	100	Nil		par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
Nasirabad	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		490
Oriental	5,732	£25	£25	dvd Rs30		325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		1,310
Queen Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15		960
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,225
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		915
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,980
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		915
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.20		3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25		310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		690
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		640
Seesoon and Allisace	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		900
Vasishta Lukhmi shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40		410xd.
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil		500com.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		760
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		..

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	350	350	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	137 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	500	200	14	192½
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
English and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fresch	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,000
Harvey and Sabanathy	300	500	600	dvd Rs30	315
Hingoli Press	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Cotton B. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	357 1-2
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Herar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Seesoon	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Soras Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	..	000		10 dvd Rs65	1,120

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15		270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	12	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100		12	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	6,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625		75	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8		58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct		501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500		50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,900	500	500	5-pr ct.		205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12		235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.		330
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		147
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		82xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5		60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60		1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135		150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11		28½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-11
China Leaf	"	24-0 Nom.
Persia, bar Gold, old	"	24-8
Do. do. new	"	24-6
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-7
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragoons	"	15-2
Bar silver 17	"	75-8
Do. 17½	"	75-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 5-51m., 4-39a. Low water, 0-37m., 11-54a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Banks closed: Parsee holiday.
Rovers' Football Tournament commences.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mr. Dhondy's team.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Middlesex Regiment.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bullionist and Shannon entered, and the steamer Muttra left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Huzara entered, and the steamer Kola left the dock on Saturday.

COMMON JURORS FINED.—At the Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. D. R. Lawrence and Mr. Nowroji Cursetji Dhondy, common jurors, were fined Rs. 30 each for non-attendance.

END OF A LABOUR STRIKE.—All the operatives of the Bombay Dyeing Company, who had struck work on account of the grain compensation allowance having been stopped, resumed their work on Friday.

LECTURE.—To-day being the Parsee Khordad Sal public holiday, Mr. K. R. Cama will explain its origin, purpose, etc., this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Hormusji Wadia Atesh Behram.

REPORTED THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Saferali Janmahomed Laduck Haji, residing at Khetwady 12th Lane, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night nine gold buttons, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold sleeve links, etc., in all property valued at Rs. 805, were stolen from two cupboards.

CRICKET.—The following gentlemen will play from Mr. Dhondy's team against the Bombay Gymkhana, to-day, at 1-45 p.m., sharp:—Messrs. P. L. Dhondy, L. B. Patker, G. R. Banda, H. R. Banda, R. V. Agasker, G. N. Bhundare, B. S. Wagh, M. Kirtikar, Purshotam Ghellabhai, N. B. Daderker, and another. Members of the Hindu Gymkhana are cordially invited in the tent.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Fantasia	A Pas'oral Scene.....Hume.
Song	By the Fountain .....Sl. Adams.
Reminiscences of Tusti	.....Testi.
Polka, Concert	Lilliputian .....Brewer.
Selection	Mountebanks.....Cellier.
Valse	The Dancing Girl .....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL OPERATIVE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, Parel, touching the death of Kondia Bhyroo, aged twelve years, employed as a duffer boy in the ring-frame department of that mill. About 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the boy was at work in his department, when he was accidentally caught between the two rollers of the machine, against which he was violently struck. The machine was immediately stopped, and when he was extricated, it was found that he had sustained a bleeding wound on the head and his right arm was fractured. He was gasping, and died while being carried out of the mill premises. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE AT THE JAMSHED MILL.—A jowlee hut, situated in the compound of the Jamshed Mill, and occupied by one Manko Jood, a maleo employed by the mill company, caught fire, on Friday afternoon, and was burnt to the ground. It appears that the maleo's wife left a quantity of saw-dust near the fire-place and went to the water-pipe. During her absence the saw-dust caught fire and spread to the bamboo wall of the shed. Owing to the materials of the shed being inflammable, the flames very soon got away with rapidity, and the whole of the shed was ablaze in a moment. Two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 5, belonging to the maleo, were burnt with the shed. The total amount of damage is estimated at Rs. 200. The Municipal fire-engine from Chinchpooghly, as also the hand pump from De Lisle Road, were in attendance, but were not used.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—A murder was committed here on Tuesday evening, the victim being a female. It would appear that the deceased had misconducted herself on several occasions and her husband had remonstrated with her without avail. The woman was cut into three pieces. The Police Superintendent left here for Sonosra, news of a murder having reached here. The chowkidar of the place had a row with someone which excited a good deal of ill-feeling. The chowkidar had been to a field on some business, when he was set upon and clubbed to death. Seing this his brother came to the rescue, but he was overpowered and unmercifully beaten, the assailters only desisting when he lay insensible. The matter is being inquired into. The brother of the chowkidar is lying in an unconscious state and the hope for his recovery is a remote one.

FOUND DROWNED.—A second class jamedar of the Bombay Police Force, doing duty in the harbour, was going on his rounds about the harbour on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, when he noticed the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the water off the Ballard Pier. The jamedar towed the body to the Bori Bunder, where, on being examined, five small stones were found tied round the waist and two similar stones to the legs. The body was quite naked and much decomposed. The deceased appeared to be a Bunniah, of about thirty five years of age. There were no external marks of violence. Information was circulated in all parts of the town, but no one came forward to claim the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry in the afternoon, at the Bori Bunder, on view of the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BLACKSMITH'S WIFE.—Gunga, a Hindu woman, aged about fifty-five years, wife of one Pandoo Mahadeo, a blacksmith, residing at Memonwada Road, died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday morning, of gangrene, following the burns on the sole of her right foot, caused by her having accidentally trod on some hot iron nails. It appears from the inquiry held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the hospital, that about twenty days ago the husband of the deceased was working at his smithy in the house, manufacturing nails, when one of the hot nails were lying on the ground, and the deceased accidentally trod on it, burning the sole of the right foot. She was treated at home and by a Parsee hakim, but the burnt foot grew worse, and gangrene setting in, the husband removed her to the hospital about ten days ago. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Kitchen Garden Lane, Lohar Chawl, on view of the body of Dhunbai, a Hindu widow, aged thirty-five years, residing with her stepson, a dealer in cloth at that locality. For the last three or four months deceased had been suffering from indigestion, and was under the treatment of Dr. Edulji, of Hornby Road. The deceased had also been complaining for the last ten days of giddiness and said she was tired of life. On Friday evening, Dhunbai was missed from the house and although a search was made she was not found, until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when her dead body was seen floating in the well at the rear of the house. The police were informed and the body was removed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments were safe. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

RUN OVER AND KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.—About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening last, a Mahomedan, name unknown, aged about sixty years, was found lying dead on the outer rail of the passenger down line, close to the Carnac Bridge and about forty yards on this side of the Mus-jid Station, by Mr. John Bowler, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appears that shortly before the discovery of the body, driver Bowler had gone into the Victoria Terminus Station with an up-passenger local train and was returning with his engine to the locomotive shed at Byculla, where he felt a jerk near the Carnac Bridge, and on looking over the side of the engine, he noticed something white flying up like clothes. He immediately stopped the engine, got down, went back, and on looking round, saw the body of the man lying outside the outer rail of the down line. The right foot was nearly cut off and was hanging by a piece of skin, and the head was bleeding from a wound. The man was gasping. Mr. Bowler reported the matter to the station-master at the Mu-jid Station, and then proceeded to his destination. The station-master informed the railway police at the Victoria Terminus, and a railway police jamedar with a dhooly and some cooties were immediately despatched to the place. The man was found dead, and, on searching his person, six annas in silver and copper, a small wooden box, containing some opium, and a third class ticket from Coorla to Mazagon, issued on the 16th instant, were found. Intimation was sent to Coorla, the Bombay City Police were also informed, and information was circulated at both places, but no one came forward to identify the body. There is no public way along the line where the body was found. It is supposed from the ticket found on the person of the man, that he must have travelled to the Musjid Station instead of getting out of the train at the Mazagan Station, and in order to avoid having to pay excess fare, he must have crossed the line after alighting at the Musjid Station, and walked along the down line hoping to find an opening. Mr. Bowler stated that owing to the sharp curve at the Carnac Bridge and the darkness, he did not notice the body of the man. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, on view of the body of the man at the Carnac Bunder, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NOTES.—In this peaceful city, in the absence of budmashes and persons of rash or excitable temperament, murders and suicides are very rare occurrences, but by a peculiar coincidence the end of last week witnessed on two consecutive days suicides of two girls, both of the Machi caste, bearing the same name Dhani, and of the same age, about 18 years. One, who resided in Forti, in Lower Damaun, fancying herself ill-treated by her relatives, used the rope to destroy her life, while the other for some cause unknown resorted to the sea, and her corpse was discovered floating near the beach. According to custom, the District Judge, Mr. Ozorio Castro, attended with his whole staff at the places where the bodies were found and made enquiries wherein nothing denoting foulplay was discovered, and attributing deaths to suicide, ordered the bodies to be delivered up to the relatives for cremation.—During the last four days there has not been a single death at Lower Damaun from any cause whatever; the ferry contractor is carrying on a brisk trade as hundreds of residents of Lower and Upper Damaun, who were debarred the privilege of crossing the rivers, are taking full advantage of the opening of the road to meet their relatives and to pay business visits.—There is a strong rumour that the British cordon on the frontier of Damaun will be removed on the 1st proximo, the rumour being founded on the supposition that the Imperial Government, at the request of the Bombay Government, sanctioned expenses of only six months' cordon of the Damaun frontier, which period expires on the 30th instant.—Fresh vegetables are in plenty, such as "pooris," bhinda, chowli, the bitter "karla" (favourite of the Banias) kakdi and chibdas. The last, being considered diarrhœa-generating, is prevented from being offered for sale. Fish such as pomfret, mullets, prawns and Bombay ducks are in abundance and cheap. It is a pity that owing to the hard Custom regulations regarding salt, fish salted at Damaun is not allowed to be carried into British territory even on payment of any duty, and we cannot send presents of fish to our Bombay friends. In another respect, the prevention is a blessing as it enables us to obtain fish cheap. The 'obtaining of meat depends 'upon the caprice of the butchers, the Municipality, with a Bania as its president, practically having no hold upon them. They would slaughter goats not according to the wants of the people, but at their pleasure, the Parsi residents of Lower Damaun being unable to obtain any meat during their present holidays.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	5
B Umarkhadi	1	0	25
C Market	0	0	24
D Khotwadi	0	0	10
E Mazagon and Kamathpura	1	1	34
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	16
Total	2	5	126

CHOLERA.

Attacks	10
Deaths	4

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Middle & Lower Colaba)	1	0	8
B (Mandvi and Dongri)	2	1	19
C (Market)	1	0	13
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	6
E (Mazagon)	1	0	23
F (Parel)	0	1	13
G (Mahim)	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	7
Hospitals	0	1	2
Total	5	3	106
Total to date	12,893	10,862	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	3

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram from Cutch Mandvie, received by the Plague Committee on Saturday, stated that on the 16th instant 8 persons were admitted into the hospitals. The total mortality from all causes was 13, out of which 11 deaths occurred outside the city, and 2 in the hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 60.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Friday morning, 213 persons were in the Wari Bunder Camps, 39 were admitted and 49 discharged, leaving 2 3 in it. In the Pilgrim Shed 203 persons were under observation, 83 were discharged during the day, so there remained 120 in the evening. 311 persons were in the Narelwady Camps on the same day, 16 were admitted and 49 discharged, leaving 278 under observation.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

On Friday, there were in all 25 cases under treatment in the Grant Road Hospital: 10 of cholera, 8 of plague, 3 of remittent fever, and 4 under observation. In the Jolai Hospital there were 15 patients, one in the Telegu, and one in the Bhattia.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

On Saturday 642 persons, including 81 women and 69 children, were employed on the relief works at the Julai Hospital, Ripon Road. Thirty carts were engaged, and sixty cart-loads of earth and coal ashes were removed from Worlee for the purpose of filling up and levelling the compound of the hospital.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed, and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major R. Kincaid-Smith, 4th Hussars, and Major H. Finn, 21st Lancers.

LANCE-CORPORAL M. MOORE, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Drill Instructor to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Corporal J. A. Anderson, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, returned to regimental duty on promotion.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment:—Captain W. W. V. Pakenham, 19th Madras Infantry; Captain R. G. Iremonger, 33rd Madras Infantry; Captain F. G. Badley, 5th Madras Infantry. Military Works Department.—On completion of temporary duty in the Public Works Department, Captain J. P. Brewin, Royal Engineers is posted to the Punjab Command.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on the Headquarters Staff, Bengal Command:—Major S. D. Gordon to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, Officiating in Command, Belgaum District; Captain W. E. Bunbury to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General vice Gordon; Captain J. Strachey, 11th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General vice Bunbury.

THE following appointments are made:—9th Gurkhas Rifles.—Lieutenant J. R. Nuttall, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Taylor, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Wing Officer. Major G. J. N. Logan-Home, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Assistant Inspector of army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal Commands, for the cold season 1897-98. Station Staff, Mian Mir.—Lieutenant C. C. Onslow, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Station Staff Officer. 3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. A. Becher, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure. 9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant E. W. M. Purvis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant F. T. Warre-Cornish, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officers. 18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant R. M. Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry Lieutenant E. W. McK. Ballantyne, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officers. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Andrew to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. C. Watson, vacated. Lieutenant W. A. Hill to be Quartermaster. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Major C. W. Harris, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major R. B. Shawe, deceased. 26th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. A. James, 29th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 2-1st Gurkha Rifles.—Captain H. C. C. Ducat, 4th Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officers. Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton, Officiating Wing Officer, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity. Corps of Guides.—Captain G. P. Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Commander. Lieutenant G. R. de H. Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is attached for duty. Lieutenant F. McConaghey, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry and Lieutenant C. P. Wynter, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, are transferred in the same capacity. 5th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Lane, Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury.

A GANG OF SADHU BURGLARS IN DISGUISE.

Bhagwandas Dawadas, Balakdas Garibdas, Jankidas Samuldas, Sawalji Lachman, Kundas Narayendas, Shankerdas Harnam, Balakdas Ramdas, Gangaghir Pillaghir, Jamnadas Damoderdas, and Bulwantdas Luxmon, who are all Marwarees of Biduli, a town in the North-West Provinces, and who committed a series of burglaries in Bombay during the time of the plague, were charged (with the exception of No. 9) in that, some time before the 15th June last, they belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, (not being thugs or dacoits); also for retaining in their possession stolen property, and for voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Some of the prisoners challenged European jurous as they came into the box to be sworn, and the prisoner Gangaghir, in challenging a European juror, caused some amusement in court with the remark "We don't want Europeans to try us."

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The accused, with the exception of No. 9, were charged under the main section of the Penal Code. It was the intention of the Crown to include No. 9 also under that section; and the learned counsel believed it was perfectly in the power of the jury to find him guilty on the main charge should they think fit to do so. There were various minor charges brought against some of the accused in addition to the main charge of belonging to a gang of thieves. The principal witnesses were four in number, and they would describe to the jury the steps that led to the arrest of the accused. These witnesses were named Withaldas, his assistant named Lulloo; Bechar, and Ramdeen, all of them goldsmiths. No. 9 Jumnadas was a man who boarded with Withaldas at his place, and whom the Crown proposed to include in the main charge of belonging to the gang. On the morning of the 15th June last, No. 9 Jamnadas came with Nos. 1 and 2 and another man (who was not now before the court) to the shop of Withaldas, who was there with his assistant Lulloo. The prisoners shewed Withaldas and Lulloo certain broken pieces of gold and asked them to melt them for them. That was done, and the pieces were melted into ingots of gold. Prisoners then asked Lulloo if he would sell the gold for them. He agreed, but did not succeed in selling the gold. Withaldas, however, succeeded in doing so, and got one Hingoo to purchase the gold for Rs. 63. The three prisoners were well satisfied with the transaction, and said to Withaldas they would get more gold for sale; that they were Sadhus (*i. e.* holy men) living in a temple at Matunga; and that they had got a large number of ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500. Withaldas and Lulloo were taken to the temple at Matunga, and were shewn a number of ornaments, some of which they selected, and valued at Rs. 158. Withaldas said he had no money with him then, and would return the following day. They went home, and the same evening Withaldas spoke of the strange occurrence to his friend Ramdeen. Withaldas had another room in Tavva Gully which he used for cooking purposes. The next morning Jumnadas took the key of the room in Tavva Gully and went and opened it. Withaldas sent Lulloo to fetch Ramdeen, and when he came, they all three went to the room in Tavva Gully. They there found some of the prisoners with gold ornaments and agreed to have sold to Jumnadas a nosering for Rs. 50, which was paid to No. 1 On these facts Jumnadas was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Some of the ornaments were shewn to Ramdeen, who offered to buy some of them for Rs. 60. Ramdeen said he had no money, and he and the others left the place on the pretence of getting money. They were then convinced that they were dealing with thieves, and a report was made to the police. The latter came, but meanwhile Jumnadas and one Mohundas (who had escaped altogether) had gone away. No. 1 was searched, and upon him were found the Rs. 50 which he had received as the price of the nose-ring. On No. 2 were found some gold ornaments, and he was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. No. 9 had escaped for a time, but was subsequently arrested, and Mohundas, who was with him, had escaped altogether. The police lost no time in arresting the other prisoners. They went to the Matunga temple with Lulloo and Ramdeen, which was surrounded by Emmam and native policemen. Lulloo and Ramdeen expressed a desire to purchase more gold; and the latter was handed by one of the accused a packet to look at. He then gave the pre-arranged signal, upon which the police entered the place and arrested the other accused with gold ornaments, &c., in their possession. No. 9 alleged that the property found with him was his own; and Mr. Young said that, with regard to him, the prosecution might have to call further evidence than what was called in the Police Court. Two or three days later, No. 3 made a statement to the police, in consequence of which a hole was dug in a place pointed out by him, and a quantity of gold ornaments was found therein. Nos. 8, 9, and 10, said the learned counsel, yet remained unarrested. No. 8 was seen afterwards by Ramdeen and Lulloo disguised, and was arrested. He had cut off his beard to avoid recognition. No. 10 had fled to Surat, where he also was arrested. No. 10 was found in Bhopal, and away place in the North-West Provinces, where he was arrested on a telegram sent from Bombay. It was found that the accused were not Sadhus at all, but were Marwarees who had disguised themselves as Sadhus. It appeared also that they had concealed their real names and had given false ones names, a fact which told against them. The prosecution, the learned counsel said, had not succeeded in finding the owners of all the property, and possibly some of the rightful owners were dead or gone away during the time of the plague. Portions of the property would be identified by highly respectable witnesses, who would describe the circumstances under which it was lost. They would say that they had not seen the accused committing burglary, but that they had seen some of them begging at their houses, and that soon afterwards the burglaries were committed.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. The witnesses were cross-examined by some of the prisoners at wearisome length. Withaldas, the first witness, admitted that he had been convicted two or three times of criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments entrusted to him, when he was very hard-up for money.

The case for the prosecution had not closed at the adj

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 52, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES CHUDDERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Khimjee Naronjee, the following :—
6-12—7 bales each 300 pieces 40 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 200.
97-113—1-13 30 bales each 300 pieces 40 in. 5 yds. chudder. No. 225.
32-45—14 bales each 200 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
6-58—23 bales each 200 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
1-8—7 bales each 200 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
9-16—6 bales each 200 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 281.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmal Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Manadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 3rd February, 1896, the following landed property :—

All that piece of fazendaree land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manadev Abbajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3138 and 3160, street Nos. (16) 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Anlobe, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee and on the south by the cart of Jugmohundas Ismondas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Curseljee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee or to Mr. Poorunmal Gooljee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW.
At Civil Lines, Poona, known as "Deccan Lodge."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the bungalow, outhouses, cookroom etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Civil Lines, Poona, known as Bungalow No. 1 or "Deccan Lodge," containing by admeasurement 3561½ square yards or thereabouts.

The accommodation in the house consists of a drawing-room, a dining room, and four bed rooms, besides the necessary number of bath room, cook room, servants' quarters, stables, coach-house, etc. There is also a partly good sized room which was used by former tenants as an office, and it is at present utilized as a dormitory for the children by Miss Bernard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 67, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Anthony Manoel DeSouza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. E. Taurines and Mrs. Adele Conroy, widow, the mortgagors, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of Marion's Camera 12 by 10 with double slides, Meagher's camera 12 by 10 with 3 double slides, Meacher's Camera with 3 double slides 8½ by 6½, studio camera with 2 slides, 8½ by 8½, studio tripod stands, studio accessories, illustrating, racks, head rest, swing curtains &c., Dalmeyer's 3 B. lens, cabinet Poighlender lens, 12 by 10 Ross rapid symmetrical lens, No. two and four Poighlender's Eurycop lens, No. 4 Poighlender's wide angle lens 12 by 10, Dalmeyer's wide angle lens, Dorgy's cabinet portrait lens, enlarging apparatus, 650 negatives, 10 by 8, of views and native characters of India, chest of drawers, pier tables, carpets, sofas, chairs, dressing tables with marble tops, washing tables, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "ALBION HOUSE," ON THE BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, bungalow, outhouses, &c, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road, known as one of the "Char Bungalows" or "Albion House," containing by admeasurement 2 1-4 acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Nay or Road and field, on the west by a field, on the south by Eaton House, and on the north by S. M. Railway line.

The bungalow contains drawing and dining-room, 2 large and 3 small bedrooms, a detached building in the compound for office, outhouses, stable, &c., and yields a present monthly rental of Rs. 140, exclusive of Municipal and Water Taxes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, lamps, pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. S. CHARY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vygani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a lot of Arab horses and ponies, belonging to different native dealers proceeding to their native country.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR NEAR CAVASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1894, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between the said Moreshwar Narayen of the one part and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 681, new Nos. A 17 and 1912, old survey Nos. 429, 462, 455, new survey No. 732, and containing by admeasurement 1,032 square yards or thereabouts, together with several buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1250, 1251, 1252 and 1253, and street Nos. 15 to 18, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 23, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the west by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dhanath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Luxmon Krisnanji, on or towards the north by the property of Jamnadas Ramji, and on or towards the south partly by the fencting wall of Lohanas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., the right of occupying the 50 Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 E of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW NAGPADA TANK ROAD, HOOZARIA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Rahimtulal, wife of Hajee Teeralli, and Ismail bin Hajee Pumoolin, and by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Kessowjee Davcurun, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, at Hoozaria Street, containing by admeasurement about 143 and eight-ninths square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 210, Street Nos. 153, 155, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1255, 65, new No. 2153, old Survey No. 2140, new Survey No. 3393, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Hoozaria Street, on the north by the property of Bai Hoolasmbibee, and on the south by the property of Abdool Latib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.

Also on account and at the risk of the following persons and by order of Mr Pragjee Vundravun, the undermentioned goods will be sold :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Narainal Furusram—
8 cases jamdanee, Nos. 8, 99
On account and at the risk of Mr. Tilakchund Kallachund,
1 case coloured jamdanee, No. 140.
Also by order of Sha Roognathjee Tarachund, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Samrutrai Khetsidas,
3 cases nainsooks, Nos. 8000.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Akberally Abdoolhoosein—
78 cases confectionery of different shipments.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C, P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THE Seventh and last of a series of SEVEN LECTURES being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COOWASJI JEHANGHEER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT :—Historical Summary of Indian Dynasties. Foreign references to India, &c., conclusion.

LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.

The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT C-SPRING VICTORIA, BROUGHAM, AND A STRONG WALER.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned carriage and horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. R. F. Viegas.

1 handsome victoria on C-spring, built at the Union Carriage Works, Manchester, in very good order, with pole and shafts.

1 handsome double-seated brougham, with open sides, built at the Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.

1 strong bay waler and a set of single harness.

The carriages and horse can be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

SALE OF THE SANITAS COMPANY'S CARBOLIC ACID, EUCALYPTUS OIL, DISINFECTING POWDER, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Clydesdale—
E B 1-32—10 drums each 1 gallon carbolic acid.
30 drums each 5 gallons carbolic acid.
1 case 28 one lb. bottle eucalyptus oil.
6 dozen Sanitas eucalyptus oil.
1 case 6 dozen Sanitas disinfecting powder.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Noorodin Sumsoodin—
149 drums each 1 gallon Sanitas disinfecting fluid.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 mahogany grand piano by Broadwood and Sons.
1 new folding hammock and 1 cottage hammock.
Blackwood and teak wood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, washhand, and dressing tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, wardrobes chest of drawers, etc.
15 cases condensed milk.

Landed ex s. s. Gisela.

7 cases enamelled ware with gold decorations, and flowers, consisting of tumblers, spittoons, basins, bowls, &c.,
67 cases each 2 cwt bleaching powder or chloryde of lime.
About 125 lbs Lambert and Butler's May Blossom Tobacco
" 125 lbs. Lambert and Butler's Log Cabin Tobacco.
" 50 lbs. Lambert and Butler's Gold Flake Tobacco.
Also Lambert and Butler's Golden Valley, Gold Flake, Jessemine and May Blossom cigarettes in tins.
1 gold hunting chronometer watch, 1 gold open-faced watch and 1 lady's gold watch and chain.
18 crates each 50 bottles Moray water.
31 crates each 50 bottles Contrexville water
42 crates each 50 bottles Vichy water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second hand serviceable double seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle new.
1 brougham, open on all sides, made to order by DeSouza, with bay Arab horses, 14-3, and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, mahogany grand cottage piano, by Marcks, landau in good order, windproof lamps by Hicks, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels' carpets, etc, the property of A. Whittell, Esq.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunuman Street Fort, opposite the Indian Art Gallery, the remaining fancy goods, such as albums, inkstands, time pieces, ladies' companions, table ornament, toys, travelling washhand stands, glass show case, sliding door, glass cupboards, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

AN advance of 1-16th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 5-8 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 118. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 26 ⅛d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 56 3-4 cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London being 1-8 cent lower, at 4·84 3-4 dollars, 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher in London, at £63¼. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., say to 103½ *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·21. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East were £200,000 in Silver, and £130,000 in Gold—all for Bombay.

No further change in the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter has been reported to-day ; but the price of Bar Silver in London has further gained ⅛d., making the rate 26½d. per oz. ; while in New York, a further rise of half-a-cent has taken place, at 57¼ cents per oz. ; Exchange on London being unaltered. About £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. Rentes in Paris are unaltered ; but Paris Exchange on London is a centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

A decline of 1-16d. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-16d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1,64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 15-16d. for September deliveries, and 3 41-64d. for January-February. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The Market closed quiet; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; Sales 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 Surats. The Manchester market was quiet in tone.

Cotton in Liverpool has been quiet to-day, with sales 6,000 bales, Surats *nil*. Both spot and Arrival prices are all unchanged. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market remains quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8th cent per lb., say to 7 cents, and Futures were 10 points lower for December at 6·59 ; and 9 points lower for March at 6·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales.

To-day, a further drop of 1-8th cent has occurred in the price of spot Cotton in New York at 6 7-8 cents., and Futures are 3 points lower, in both positions, at 6·66 and 6·67 cents, respectively The Receipts at U. S. Ports are 38,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 440,000 bales.

We have had another quiet day in our local Cotton market, the Mills having taken only about 500,600 bales of ready old stuff. In new crop Cotton we hear of few contracts being made, and rates are again down. Broach, for March delivery, has been done at Rs. 192 ; and there have been sellers of Bengal for January at Rs. 153 ; but buyers have been offering only Rs. 151½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows ;—

Wheat	1,172	cwts.
Linseed	1,153	"
Rapeseed	2,205	"
Poppyseed	703	"
Castorseed	1,523	"
Rice	10,200	"

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter have been scarce ; but the enquiry for Bank media of remittance has also been limited, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
3 mths' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits "	1s. 4d.	"
Francs "	168 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained steady all day at yesterday's sales of 96¼ for Cash and this month's Settlement for 3½ per Cents, Threes having been quoted successively at 92.

SHARES have been quiet. New Great Eastern Mills have advanced Rs. 15 ; Jewraj Baloo, Lakhmidas, and Sholapore &s. 10 each ; City of Bombay and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each ; Queen, Rs. 25 ; and, on the other hand, Indian Manufacturing have declined Rs. 20, Morarji Gokaldas Rs. 25, and Central India Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras 3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	26 1-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,800	"
" Imports of cotton	11,000	"
" " Surats	*Nil*	
" Stock of cotton	337,000	"
" " Surats	18,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

Mail steamer China, from Aden, arrived.
Mail steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 18th instant.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harishanker Dhanodhur vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Mir Rahimally Shabudin and another—Dikshit and D. Part heard.

666,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

607,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

150,97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G, not to be called on.

113,95—P P Pavri—Esmail Mohomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein Somji and another—Little and Co.

85,97—Payne G and S—Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Khalphen and others vs Canji Bhimji Poojara—Muljee and R.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoossin Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

552,96—Balkrishna V N K—Harishanbra Wasudev Mooran and another vs Shrimant Rajasanji Rajashri Patwardhan Harisbanker—Ardeshir H and D.

46,97—Khunderao and S—Mahomed Hoosein Abdula vs Kulsumbi and others—Khunderao and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

169,97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Panadilal and others vs Mathuradas Amersing and others—Brown and M, (not to be called on.)

294,97—In person—Thaker Oomersi Ladha vs Thakar Canjee Ludha—Hiral M and M, (not to be called on.)

297,97—Ardeshir H and D—the Standard Mills Co, Ld vs Trimbuk Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

304,97—Janadhar and A—Ratt nji Pestonji Mallegaumwalla vs Dhanjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta—Pestonjee R and K, and Wadia and G, not to be called on.

307,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Moolchand and others—Wadia and G, and Ardeshir H and D, not to be called on.

310,97—Payne G and S—Wasanjee Trimoonjee and others vs Gungabai—Ardeshir H and D.

316,97—In person, pauper—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M, not to be called on.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th September, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	17	8	30 p.m.	37	13
Teheran	1	9	1	45 p.m.	...	10
Suez	1	9	1	30 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th September, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	2
" Karachi	...	25	...	2
" Madras	...	36	...	1

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At the
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HARDING—ANDERSON—August 26, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, George Valentine Harding, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Harding, of Pontwyn, Monmouth, Vicar of Ronkfield, to Aimee, youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E., C.S.I.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—August 31, at Folkestone, Caroline Eliza Shepherd Allen, of No. 3, Great Cumberland-place, W., widow of Wm. Joseph Allen, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

CARLYLE—August 30, at 25, Grafton-road, West Kensington Park, W., Archibald Campbell Carlyle, late of the Archæological Survey of India, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Carlyle, Advocate of the Scottish Bar, aged 68.

CLARK—August 30, at Westow Lodge, Upper Norwood, Richard Gwatkin Clarke, Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STUART-WILLIAM—September 6, at Nahan, the wife of W. A. Stuart-William, C.E., Executive Engineer, Sirmur State, of a son.

VLASTO—September 12, at 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. A. Vlasto, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897.

THE jury having failed to agree in the *Vaibhav* case, in the ordinary course a new jury would have been empanelled and the case re-heard. It is understood that the prosecution will not proceed with the case, and the defendants will be discharged. The charge against Kelkar, the proprietor and editor of the *Vaibhav*, a paper published at Tullegaon, in the Poona district, and Puraudikar, the printer and proof-reader, was, that on the 11th of April last, they published an article in three parts inciting to disaffection and hatred of Government. At that time the operations for the suppression of the plague in Poona were being enforced by the Plague Committee by orders of Government. The article stated that the Government officers committed havoc in the city of Poona equal to that of the plague, and compared the soldiers to a victorious army, suffered to pillage a city after the battle is over. "The very sight of the search party, composed of white soldiers"—nothing was said of the fact that two-thirds of the soldiers employed were Natives—"some troopers, doctors, one or two officers, and some witnesses, numbering twenty-five or thirty in all, strikes terror into the hearts of all people. The liver of the owners of the house or shop where this invasion takes place turns into water." The article, of which Kelkar was the writer, went on to say that the Government was actuated by the belief that persons attacked by the plague should not remain alive at all. The disease being similar to that of a person suffering from the bite of a rabid dog, "the Government thinks it better that such persons should die than that they should remain alive! Better that persons afflicted with the disease should altogether disappear from the world than this disease should spread over the whole world. . . It is not improper that Government should entertain such a belief for the welfare of the whole world, but it cannot be said that the people are mistaken if they do not at all venture to give their patients into the hands of Government. Whatever is taking place is good of course." Bearing in mind that this was written at a time when there was considerable excitement in Poona at the stringency of the measures which were taken to suppress the plague, it is difficult to regard such writing as compatible with rendering obedience to the lawful orders of Government.

The second part of the article contrasted the fallen position of Poona, whose cavalry formerly rolled back the enemy up to Delhi and Attock, now reduced to the disgraceful plight, that though it is dishonoured by a mere handful of soldiers, it does not even raise its head to look at them. Then it went on to say that the wives and children of Poona were reduced to a state worse than that of the brutes of other countries, and that the tortures were borne by the people of Poona quietly. Hindus, who once would resent the ill-treatment of cattle, cannot now save their wives and children from being seized and taken out of their homes, and confined in pounds, where there were none of the necessaries of life, and the throats of their sucklings were parched for lack of milk. All this ruin was brought about under the guise of protecting the people from the plague "by our most Christian Government, through the agency of its officers by enacting novel laws to suit their convenience. We regard the removal of a sick person and those who are dear to him, and exposing him in the open air to die, as an act of cruelty even greater than cutting the throat of a man fast asleep at night! If a great criminal who murders a sleeping person at night is justly taken up and hanged by our Government, we must not think that God will be wholly averse to punishing the more heinous sin of that Government. We, therefore, out of pure loyalty, beseech our Christian Government, that, in its own interest, it should not thus oppress weak and loyal subjects under the guise of protecting them. After this the warning Government may act as it likes." The prosecution, not unreasonably, submitted that all this was a direct incitement to disaffection and hatred of the Government. The defence, conducted with great tact and ability by Mr. Anderson, regarded the article as a severe but fair and legitimate criticism of the plague policy of the Government. Counsel argued that though plague measures, however drastic and stringent, were justified, the necessity for staying the epidemic immeasurably outweighed the evils incidental to the operations, yet there was a great deal of friction which excited public feeling, and a journalist was within his right in expressing freely his opinion on a public matter of great interest and importance. He contended that there was nothing seditious in telling Mahrattas that the ghee had disappeared from their moustaches, and that they were cowards, for it would be a great advantage to the Government in times of emergency if the people would stiffen their backs, not in rebellion, but in opposing public calamities with courage and energy, instead of flying from them in helpless panic. He compared the language used in denouncing the severity of the measures of Government to that employed by the opponents of the C. D. Acts and the anti-vivisectionists. To explain and justify the use of strong language by a free press, and prove the provocation given, the defence proposed to call twenty-nine witnesses as to the nature of the plague measures in Poona. The claim to produce this evidence was pressed at considerable length and with much ingenious argument.

Mr. Justice Strachey ruled that the evidence was irrelevant ; the question before the Court being whether the intention of the articles was to excite disaffection to Government. If it were admitted the Court would have to try the whole of the plague administration of the Government at Poona. The British soldiers were accused of having committed excesses. Witnesses would be called to say what they saw done ; the Crown would call witnesses to show that the British soldiers had done nothing of the kind. Meanwhile the simple issue was whether the defendants had or had not attempted to excite disaffection. The Court allowed a Blue Book, containing telegrams and despatches from Lord Sandhurst, in which his Excellency disapproved of segregation in Bombay, to be put in. Mr. Anderson also put in, at the instance of Kelkar, an article written by him, and published on 27th June, on the condition of Mr. Rand, then lying wounded and dying in the Poona hospital, to show that the writer, Kelkar, himself, felt deep sympathy for the fate of Lieutenant Ayerst and the sufferings of Mr. Rand. It is difficult for the most disinterested reader to detect sympathy in it. Mr. G. M. Sathe, the Reporter on the Native Press, a man of considerable experience in such matters, when questioned by counsel for the defence as to its meaning, said at once that it was ironical from beginning to end. It is impossible to concur in the opinion of Mr. Anderson that it "was the honest and generous article of a generous enemy, if he was an enemy, and that no irony was meant in describing the pathetic, the tragic, violent, and untimely end of Mr. Rand." The learned judge had good reason for holding it to be full of sneers at Mr. Rand, couched in the worst possible taste, while telling the jury that the section under which the accused were charged has nothing to do with attacks upon servants of Government or insults to their memory. This article which the accused asked his counsel to place before the jury as evidence of his grief at the fate of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, is of a piece with innumerable brutalities of the same kind which have appeared from time to time in the disaffected section of the Native Press of Poona. The shameful spirit in which the article was written is seen in the sentences in which, having dwelt upon the departure of the guests from Government House, and the fact that "some busybody on the way discharged his gun at the carriages, both of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand," the former being killed on the spot, the sufferings of Mr. Rand are thus described :—"He had, like the great sinner, to be lying at the hospital, tossing about restlessly, bearing the unendurable agonies of approaching death!!" The sympathetic writer then proceeds to marvel in the fact that such a terrible calamity had befallen "an officer like Mr. Rand, who saw to the due execution of impartial, plain, and benign laws of our gracious and subject-loving Government, who is heard of by all since the case of the holy place of Wai, known even to each and every young one of a sparrow residing at our city of Poona—since the Poona plague, at all events—who is clever, talks sweetly, has a smiling face, and does not spare himself in the accomplishment of the object of his mind." Is that the expression of sincere and honest sympathy? The "due execution of the benign laws of our subject-loving Government" was denounced in the incriminated article as worse than cutting the throat of a man asleep at night and deserving of death. The savage exultation over the dying agonies of a public officer, murdered on the high road—as is carefully pointed out, close to Government House—had, however, nothing to do with the case, for there is no section in the Penal Code which punishes insults to the dying and the dead. The judge left it to the jury to decide whether the accused intended to excite in the minds of his readers a disposition not to obey and support the lawful authority of Government, or merely intended to excite disapprobation of the plague operations. The jury failed to agree on that issue.

SIR R. J. CROSTHWAITE reported upon the political administration of the Rajputana States early in June last, but his report has only just seen the light. The States were remarkably fortunate in the matter of rainfall last season, and the consequence is that they experienced very little of the prevalent famine, and were more prosperous than most of their neighbours. With the exception of the sandy and desert tracks in Bikanir and Jaisalmir there was no State in the Rajputana Agency in which the harvests were so deficient as to cause a famine. In those districts there is but one crop in the year, and the people are to a considerable extent accustomed to the failure of crop. They do not, therefore, depend entirely on agriculture for an existence. It is their custom to migrate with their cattle in large numbers ; therefore, the distress caused by famine is not so marked as would be the case in other States. Generally, the high prices benefited cultivators and, we are told, the enlightened policy adopted by almost all the durbars of allowing the free export of grain from their States has been of much advantage to their own subjects as well as to the people of other countries. In Bikanir irrigation works, in connection with the Ghaggar River, have been taken in hand, and the portion of the project actually falling within the Bikanir territory had so far progressed. When the report was written it was anticipated they would be not only completed, but in work this season. These works, as well as the railway extension to Khari, afforded employment for such people as were in need of relief. The failure of the crops in Jaisalmir, for the second season in succession, embarrassed the finances, and the Durbar was consequently unable to pay anything towards the liquidation of its debt during the year. Tonk

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Treaty of Peace, as finally agreed upon by the Ambassadors, provides for the evacuation of Thessaly one month after the financial control of the assigned revenues is established.

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

SEPT. 19.

The Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Greece was signed at Pera, yesterday.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Greek Chamber will meet immediately to consider the Treaty of Peace, which the Government declares to be onerous, especially regarding the foreign control of the finances.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The transport Nubia sailed for Bombay, to-day, and the troops on board were heartily cheered by large crowds as the ship left the dock.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

It is officially announced that General Sir W. Lockhart is to succeed General Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief in India.

A NEW KNIGHT FOR MADRAS.

Colonel Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, has been knighted.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF SIAM FROM FRANCE.

The King of Siam is returning to London.

Before leaving Paris, his Majesty had a long conference with M. Hanotaux regarding the prevention of frontier incidents.

President Faure bade a cordial farewell to his Majesty at Havre.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has returned to England, and is at present staying at Taplow.

The Paris *Figaro* says that M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, is much gratified with the results of the King of Siam's visit.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE KING OF SIAM.

Now that the King of Siam has left France, the majority of the French press have renewed their attacks upon him, and declare that he is openly hostile to France, and a tool in the hands of England.

THE HOOLEY LOAN.

SEPT. 18.

The Hooley Loan contract has been signed, and the issue price is 94.

The Syndicate agrees to advance two millions sterling for the Shanghai Nanking line, and engages to advance a further three millions at a future date for the extension of the line through Honan.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Everywhere along the Nile the people are welcoming the Egyptians for setting them free from Dervish tyranny.

THE RAILWAY TO VLADIVOSTOCK.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Khabarooka Vladivostock line of railway will be completed shortly and open for traffic.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

CLOSING DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 18.

The Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament was practically finished this morning, there being only the scratch foursomes to be played. This afternoon the weather was beautiful, the early morning being cold and crisp like an English sprint with a heavy dew on the ground. But in the latter half of play the sun came out rather too strong for comfort. The chief event this morning was the President's Cup presented by Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., which was won by Mr. S. B. Fry from scratch with the very good score of 90 for 18 holes. He has been rather unlucky during the weeks so his win was a popular one. Mr. Pechey was second with 92, and Mr. Shewan and Mr. Penny tied for third with [illegible]. The handicap played at the same time was won by Mr. Penny of Nagpore, with the score of 93 gross, less ten, equal 83 net. Mr. Walker R. I. M., won the second prize with a score of 100, less 14, net 86. Dr. Macdonald and Captain Chamier came in third with a tie of 87, viz., 97, less 10, and 99, less 12, respectively. Mr. J. C. Kiddle was a good fourth with 106, less 18, net 88.

The club's silver medal was won by Mr. Pechey of Bombay with the lowest score for nine holes viz., 40.

The club's gold medal, the most distinguished prize of the tournament was won by Mr. Shewan Judge of Nasik with the best average score of four rounds from scratch, his record being an average of 43. He has played consistently well all through the tournament.

The ladies' match for the club's silver medal was also played, this morning, over a course of 18 holes. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Gibbs of Nasik tied on the round, their score being 53 and 47, total 100, and 50 and 40, total 100 respectively.

The tie was played off by one hole and won by Mrs. Anderson by one stroke, so she becomes possessor of the silver medal. Mrs. Jacob of Mumbai was a good third with a score of 100. The prize distribution takes place to-day at 6 p.m.

The Royal Western India Golf Tournament concluded this afternoon in lovely weather. The scratch foursomes finals were played off and won by Mr. Shewan and Mr. Fry against Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Marshall Reid by 5 up and 4 to play.

The annual general meeting was held at 3 p.m. and was well attended. The usual routine business was gone through and the accounts passed and a new committee elected for the ensuing year, consisting of Messrs. Marshall Reid, of Bombay, Hicks Deolali, Penny Nagpore, Fry Poona, Shewan and Plunkett Nasik, and Captain Chamier, R.A.

At 5 p.m. Mrs. Alcock was "at home" to the residents of the station and visitors and a very enjoyable evening was spent in the tents, the refreshments provided being of the most recherche character.

At 6 p.m. the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Alcock in her usual graceful manner, and the recipients as they came up to receive their prizes which were mostly handed over by little Miss Alcock, a young lady of tender years, were loudly applauded, Mr. Shewan especially for winning the gold medal, Mr. Pechey for the silver medal, Mr. Fry for the President's cup, and Mr. Fischer for the Royal Western India Golf Club cup. Mrs. Anderson was also presented with the club's silver medal for the lowest scratch score. She also was presented with a gold brooch studded with jewels and Miss L. Humphrey, for her play in the allied pairs, was presented with a gold bracelet, one of the handsomest prizes of the tournament. Mrs. Jacob won three or four prizes and Mrs. Gibbs greatly distinguished herself, especially for her play for the silver medal this morning. Thus ended the tournament of 1897.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

GENERAL JEFFREYS WOUNDED.

HEAVY LOSSES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

A report has reached Simla of very heavy fighting with General Jeffreys' column, which was moving up the Mohmand Valley to complete the punishment of tribesmen concerned in the recent attack on the Camp.

The information is incomplete as yet, but apparently General Jeffreys' force was divided into two columns; General Jeffreys, with two companies of the Buffs, finding themselves when night fell in a village, the other half of which was held in great force by the enemy. They held out until next morning, when the 35th with guns and two companies of the Guides Cavalry advanced to their support and drove off the enemy after very severe fighting. Our casualities were one officer killed, eight wounded, three dangerously, the rest slightly, including General Jeffreys himself; also 159 rank-and-file, killed and wounded. Gunning is amongst the officers wounded, the other names follow.

THE CASUALTIES.

Our casualties in General Jeffreys' fight were:—

Killed—Lieutenants Hughes, of the 35th Sikhs and Crawford, of the Gunners.

Wounded severely—Lieutenant Watson, of the Sappers, Gunning, of the 35th Sikhs, and Lieutenant Winter, of the Artillery.

Wounded slightly—General Jeffreys; also Lieutenants Ryder and Cassels, of the 35th Sikhs, and Lieutenant Birch, of the Gunners.

Amongst the Rank-and-File the Buffs had one killed and seven wounded; Sikhs, 21 killed and 42 wounded; Guides, two killed and ten wounded; Gunners, seven killed and 17 wounded; 11th Bengal Lancers had two wounded.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

It appears that prior to the fight in the village General Jeffreys had had a slight engagement with the tribesmen, in which the latter had refused to stand. It is supposed, therefore, that General Jeffreys, with the two Companies which seem to have been the Sikhs, not Buffs, as at first reported, got separated from the rest of the force in pursuing the retreating gathering. Hence his finding himself unsupported in the village held strongly by the enemy.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL ELLES.

General Elles is pushing on through Mohmand country to join hands with Generals Blood and Jeffreys. His advance, however, is being much delayed by the bad mountain roads which have to be painfully made practicable for transport as he advances. On the 17th he was still in the Gamdat Valley; but General Westmacott with 20th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Mountain Battery, two Maxims, and two Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers had been sent on to the foot of the Nahakki Pass, six miles off, to reconnoitre to the top of the pass, and endeavoured to open communications with General Blood.

Meanwhile, General Meiklejohn, who is keeping open General Blood's line of communications by way of the Malahkand, has arrived at Panjkora with the Guides Cavalry, 31st Punjab Infantry, six companies 45th Sikhs, and No. 10 Field Battery, the remainder of his force being left to garrison Serai. He is pushing forward supplies, the last convoy being under the escort of two Squadrons of the Guides and a detachment of the 31st Punjab Infantry, with Colonel Adams in command.

Kurrum Valley telegrams report that the Camp of the Flying Column at Sudda was attacked on the night of the 16th, the enemy being beaten off without any serious casualties on our side, though one or two men and some of the Transport arrivals were hit. It is not yet known who was the attacking party, whether the Afridis or Orakzais, or their numbers, but the column is well able to take care of itself.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir William Lockhart as Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir George White.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Lashkar which attacked the Samana outpost is retiring into Afridi country

Lieutenant Blair, 36th Sikhs, who was dangerously wounded in the sortie from Gulistan, is progressing most favourably. He was hit by a Snider bullet through the lung. An inch higher would have severed the main artery; two inches lower would have penetrated the heart.

About 500 Afridis with drums and standards were reported to be at Dora, eight miles from Fort Bora, yesterday morning. The news was confirmed by the Cavalry patrols. In the evening an attack was thought likely. The Garrison has been strengthened by half a battalion and a Maxim gun.

All was quiet during the night.

The post at Saragarhi was fully garrisoned by 21 men of the 36th Sikhs. The fort seemed impregnable unless reduced by the failure of ammunition, food or water, and these had three days previously been fully supplied. The re-taking of the fort was absolutely necessary as it is the transmitting signaling station between Gulistan and Fort Lockhart. It only fell by the assault of overwhelming numbers. The number of the enemy killed, it is reported by friendlies, was 180.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS' ADVANCE.

FIGHTING FOR TWENTY-FOUR MILES.

LAHORE, SEPT. 17.

The following telegram has just been received from Fort Lockhart, giving details of the fighting by General Yeatman-Biggs' force:—The General with 4 guns of the Mountain Battery, a-half company Sappers of No. 2 Company, two companies Royal Irish, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 3rd Gurkhas, and 2nd Gurkhas, left Hangu at midnight, and arrived at Lakka in four hours. At dawn they attacked Gogra Hill on the Samala Ridge, and found the enemy with 11 standards and 2, 00 to 3,000 men strongly posted. The Guns shelled the position. The Royal Irish, with long range fire at 1,800 yards, covered the advance of the Gurkhas, supported by the 2nd Punjab Infantry. The enemy kept up a well sustained and very accurate fire, but on the position being turned they fled. Our loss was one Naik killed and 6 Sepoys wounded, of the 3rd Gurkhas. The enemy's loss is unknown.

On the road we found three bodies of Gurkhas, killed in action of the 12th, mutilated. The force then advanced to Sangar, garrisoned by 44 rifles of the 36th Sikhs, which had been besieged for 22 hours till relieved by us. Piles of brushwood had been collected by the enemy under cover within 15 yards of the wall, and an assault was intended. One sepoy was wounded during the sortie, in which a standard was captured.

The Dhar post had also been attacked till relieved by our advance. The force then moved to Fort Lockhart, and found 100 rifles of the 36th Sikhs under Col. Haughton, and Lieut. Mann had moved out to co-operate with the force in the attack on Gogra, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy by long range volleys. The enemy had not attacked the fort except by night sniping. The force then concentrated, and moved at noon against Saragai, which had been taken by the enemy on the 13th. The enemy were in a very strong position, numbering 5,000. The Guns searched the post and the whole position with shrapnel so effectively, that on the attack advancing the enemy streamed away. The post was found in ruins, being built of stones set in mud, only easily pulled out by the storming parties. The garrison of 21 rifles were all killed and their bodies horribly mutilated.

The force again advanced, and on their appearing over the crest the enemy, investing Gulistan fort in numbers estimated at 1,000, streamed away towards the Khanki Valley. The garrison of the post opened a heavy fire on the fugitives, and our force played on the masses with shrapnel and long range volleys, doing great execution. The Garrison of the post was found very exhausted, and had lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The General Officer Commanding reinforced the Garrison with two Mountain guns and two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry for the night.

The total loss of the Garrison was two killed and thirty-nine wounded, of which eight were dangerously wounded. The force returned to Fort Lockhart much exhausted, having marched and fought for twenty-four miles.

THE SHABKADR COLUMN.

THE CAVALRY LEFT BEHIND.

In the Mohmand advance the Cavalry was left a day behind till the Infantry had carried the defiles. We have just got orders to march. The Cavalry will push on to Gondal 20 miles until the telegraph line is laid. There will be delay in getting the wires through. The road up the Valley is almost impracticable for camels of the plains. There are reports that our advance will be opposed further up the Valley. The advance of the Shabkadr Column, yesterday, was absolutely without opposition. There seems no chance of the Lower Mohmands showing any fight.

A reconnaissance from Kohat for Mari returned last night, reporting that at Mari about 3,000 Firozkheh Bazatais and Utman Khels arrived at Terai on the 13th instant, and stayed there the night and went on 14th towards the Ublan Pass.

Captain Rous Keppel, Commandant of the Kurrum Milita, left with the convoy for Hangu this morning *en route* to Parachinar.

Captain Baird Smith and Lieutenant North, who were wounded, have left Kohat for Rawalpindi. Lieutenant Wylly, attached to the 30th Punjab Infantry, is down with enteric fever. The following troops have just marched into Kohat, to-day:—2-2nd Gurkhas, Jhind Imperial Service Infantry, Jeypore Transport Train, Malerkotla Sappers and Miners, and the Central India Horse, arrived at midnight. It is reported that the 36th Sikhs are about to concentrate, and join General Yeatman-Biggs' force, handing over the Samana forts to the Royal Irish.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING PUSHED ON.

AFGHAN TRADE IN AMMUNITION.

Telegrams from Camp Nawagai, yesterday, state that sniping continues into camp, but without result so far. A Cavalry reconnaissance was made for some miles into Mohmand country, and a few shots were fired at the Cavalry.

The Nawab of Nawagai has met the force, and offered his best services. The Hadda Mullah is reported to be watching from the head of the pass leading to his village home of Janobi. The Second Brigade has halted at Rambat Pass, where survey parties go out.

The Maharaja of Patiala has been deprived of his following by Government. All have been sent back excepting one solitary A.-D.-C.

Railway arrangements are all working smoothly, despite the great strain on every side. The accumulated supply of transport animals at Miannir is being moved forward steadily. To-day eighteen trains passed through Lahore, including three trains with the Central India Horse, one train Sirmoor Sappers, and ten trains live stock. It is reported that Afghan soldiers do large and illicit trade with Hindu Kush tribesmen in ammunition.

AN AFGHAN VIEW OF THE RISINGS.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS.

LAHORE, SEPT. 18.

When in Lahore, the other day, the Mir Munshi or Chief Secretary from Kabul was interviewed, and gave the following official Afghan view of the frontier risings. In general they are due to the influence of Mullahs and Chiefs who raise the banner of revolt not for religious reasons or for the good of the community, but simply to serve their own private ends. It has well-nigh become a rule that Chiefs and Mullahs who can command numerous followers and put them in the field against the Government are those most favoured by the English and Afghanistan Governments and get fixed wages which they term wasifa. Such being the case each Chief tries to outvie the other by showing himself more troublesome than all the rest, so that he may come in for a larger amount of blackmail from Government. Had not Mulla Hajur-ud-Din of Hadda goaded the Mohmands and Malik Khwas Khan, the Afridis and Orakzais to rise, the Tirah campaign would never have been heard of. These frontier risings would be of very rare occurrence were it not for these Mullahs and Chiefs who exert themselves to bring them about. When they wish to cause a rising they adopt cunning methods. First they rouse their friends and trustworthy disciples, and as soon as they have collected a gathering of three or four hundred they attack and take a post and send word to the surrounding villagers that they must now either fight with them against their enemy or be killed in a quarrel that is not theirs, and thus oblige the poor villagers *nolens volens* to take up arms and follow them. Following this method the chief by and by finds himself at the head of thousands of armed followers. He then feels satisfied that he can make his own terms with the Government. Another reason that the Munshi alleged was the interference of Political Officers in tribal customs. Finally, he recommended that Government should never allow any Wazifa or Largess to those Chiefs or Mullahs who have once opposed them in the field, so that it may be known among them that those who act treacherously are never rewarded.

THE MOHMANDS PROPOSE "TERMS."

A telegram from Camp Nawagai says the Mohmands have sent in what they call their terms drawn up by a gathering at Bedmami Pass. The terms asked for include no surrender of arms, and immunity of village and fields from destruction, especially those in the Mitia Valley.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES.

ALLAHABAD SEPT. 18.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Hangu, 17th September, says:—Since the engagements of the 15th instant, all gatherings have utterly dispersed. The Afridi Lashkar has returned to Tirah, the neighbouring Orakzai villages are deserted, and all the cattle have been driven up the Khanki Valley. The friendly Rubia Khel reports that the enemy in the attack on Saraghari lost 30 men killed from each of their six clans, the total loss in two days' engagements amounting to over 400.

The present distribution of Kohat Frontier Force is as follows:—Flying Column at Sada with outposts from that place to Parachinar; two guns Derajat Mountain Battery, 18th Bengal Lancers, 15th Sikhs, 5th Punjab Infantry, Wing of the 5th Gurkhas, under Colonel Richardson. Main Column at Samana with Headquarters of the 18th Royal Irish Northamptonshire Regiment No. 9 British Mountain Battery (when they arrive) four guns Derajat Mountain Battery, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 1-2nd Gurkhas 36th Sikhs half-a-company No. 4 Bombay Sappers. At Hangu 2-3rd Gurkhas (to join), two Squadrons 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and details at Doaba, 1-3rd Gurkhas, one Squadron 3rd Bengal Cavalry. At Thal three Squadrons 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

The Sirmur and Malerkotla Sappers, and 21st Madras Pioneers will stop at Shenowri road-making and the Joind and Kapurthala Infantry at Hangu. The 9th Field Battery, distributed from Hangu to Parachinar. Kohat to Hangu—No. 3 Field Battery, 6th Bengal Cavalry, half the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 12th Bengal Infantry, 30th Punjab Infantry, and 3rd Sikh.

A reconnaissance was made to-day towards Khorappa by four guns, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, but all was quiet. The water-supply has now been scantily developed by fresh tanks. Road-making and repairing begin at once.

A convoy of the wounded has been brought in from Gulistan.

The Aka Khel Maliks have been summoned here to a Jirgah and receive orders to-morrow regarding road-making through the country.

KALA SINGH DEAD.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The gallant Havildar Kala Singh, who led the sortie from Gulistan and captured the standard when the fort was most hardly pressed by the enemy, has died of his wounds.

A duststorm swept over the Hanga Camp on the night of the 15th, the gusts scarcely leaving a tent standing.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FITZGERALD.

Captain Fitzgerald, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, one of the officers who behaved so gallantly on the occasion of the wreck of Warren Hastings died here last night of abscess in the liver. He is much regretted.

ANOTHER NATIVE OFFER.

Government have accepted the loyal offer of Sir Amiziuddin, Nawab of Loharu, to provide and equip at his own expense a transport train of 218 camels for use on the frontier.

THE MOHMAND FIELD FORCE.

LEE-METFORDS IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHABKADR, SEPT. 14.

HERE we are in camp about 6,000 men strong. We are encamped on a sandy plain about one mile from Shabkadr Fort, and close on the border of the Mohmand country. There are two brigades here and any number of divisional troops. I have just been along the whole camp which extends nearly a mile in length, and we have every description of soldier imaginable. General Elles is in command of the division, and Major O'Sullivan, R. E., of Poona, is the chief of his Staff. Our first Brigade is under the command of Brig.-Genl. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., and his brigade consists of the Somerset Regiment, the 2-1st Gurkhas, the 20th Punjab Infantry, and the 28th Bo. Pioneers. This morning the first Brigade paraded for inspection under General Elles, who expressed himself very pleased with all the brigades, and the men looked very fit and well, and looked likely to respond to any call he may make to them. The second Brigade, under Brig.-General MacGregor, paraded yesterday afternoon for inspection, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala riding with the G. O. C.'s Staff, to which he is attached during the expedition. The second Brigade consists of the Oxfordshire Regiment, the 38th Dogras, the 9th Gurkhas, and a Punjab Infantry. The divisional troops are the 5th Bengal Sappers. The Imperial Service Troops from Patiala, two Mountain Batteries, and the 13th Bengal Lancers, who you may remember executed the famous charge at the battle of Shabkadr over a month ago. By the way, though we are all very keen on taking our revenge on the Mohmands for the battle of Shabkadr, the 20th Punjab Infantry sepoys claim to have a special grievance, as one of their sepoys was murdered by the Mohmands and was found horribly mutilated. Then the Sikhs in the column have also a reckoning with the Mohmands to settle. The Sikh community had a very big temple near here, with some very sacred books inside—the Mohmands destroyed the temple and burned the books, and the Sikhs swear a dire vengeance on their heads.

Opinion is very divided as to whether we shall get any fighting. We saw the fires of the enemy's pickets all along the hills last night, but the general idea seems to be that we are going up in such strength that they will not show any resistance at all. Of course we shall get sniped at during night time, which is always unpleasant, though as a rule does but little damage. We are going into the country, and are really going to make our presence felt. Villages are going to be destroyed, crops cut down, and as far as possible the troops are going to feed on the country. Towers are going to be blown down—in fact the Mohmands will receive a lesson such as they richly deserve. The Political Officers are of course against this general devastation of the country, but there is no other way of punishing them. At the fight at Shabkadr the enemy wounded several of our men with the Lee-Metford bullets, and many with the Martini-Henri. We really ought not to be satisfied with the smooth bore weapons alone which the tribesmen are so fond of handing in. They appear to have a certain percentage of the more modern fire-arms in their possession, and these we should get hold of. Jirgahs of Mohmands have been going into Peshawar the last two or three days and offering all manner of things if Government will only keep the expedition form going into their country. They are already repenting of their folly, and will be still more sorry for themselves in about a week or ten days, when they realise that this enormous division has not been collected on the frontier for nothing. I have just been over the battlefield of Shabkadr with an officer who was present at the fight, and he has shown me over the whole ground. Our line of defence, the enemy's advance down the hill, and the scene of our famous cavalry charge. Our own numbers were only 600, including two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy swarmed in all the valleys, and their probable numbers were over 6,000. My informant tells me that the enemy deployed in true military fashion, and advanced, taking up cover as they came as well as any regular troops could have possibly done. Our roll of casualties on that day shows that their shooting was pretty accurate, our numbers being 53 killed and wounded. Our small garrison was nearly surrounded, when General Elles ordered the 13th Bengal Lancers to charge down the whole length of the firing line, and a gallant charge that must have been. The enemy who up to that time had been pressing us very hard, and were coming on in great force, were broken up by the cavalry charge and fled towards the hills. The cavalry lost four killed and many wounded. I happened to be present as they were arranging the bandages of one of these wounded cavalry men, and me assured on that he

KILLED TWENTY HIMSELF

before he was cut down. Our march yesterday from Budni to here was one of the prettiest marches I have ever done. The country was really beautiful. The crops were in excellent condition, and the meadow land along the banks of the Cabul river was looking very green and pretty. We had to cross the river in three places. The 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners had made bridges of boats over these places. Some of the mules showed great objection to going over these bridges. At one place, where the river was shallow, a camel, on whose back was an officer's bedding and baggage, lay down and quietly allowed the water to trickle over his back and his master's baggage and bedding. I am very thankful that it was not mine. But I have a grudge against a camel all the same. I pulled up at a mess tent of a regiment which was pitched by the side of the road, and there had a whiskey and soda, one of their last sodas in the mess. I had hardly had more than a sip at it, when I felt something hit me in the small of the back and at the same time bit my elbow and knock my drink flying out of my hand. This was a wretched camel which had come up silently behind me and had caught me with his load which had slipped down very low. I lost my drink, my precious whiskey and soda, which is indeed a luxury these hard times and have had nothing but whiskey and water ever since—soon it will be commissariat rum. However, one cannot expect luxuries. When we first came up here, we were able to get plenty of peaches, and very good they were. Now our only fruit are pears, but they are very hard and indigestible. We will see what the Mohmands grow in the shape of fruit.

To-morrow we start off at daybreak in two brigades. Our first march will be only 12 miles. We are leaving our tents and all heavy baggage behind here, and are going as light as we can, and shall bivouac all the nights during our expedition in the Mohmand country. We expect to join hands with General Sir Bindon Blood's division in less than a week, and then, though it is looking forward rather a longish way, we hope to retrace our steps to Peshawar and be in time for the Tirah expedition against the Afridis.

The nights are beautifully cool; but the sun is still very powerful in the middle of the day. Last night just before dinner we had a terrific sandstorm, in fact it continued up to dinner time, but truly the native cook is a wonderful man! Our dinner was not a whit the worse, we expected at least a taste of sand with our victuals, but everything was just the same as usual, though the cook had not a tent or anything to protect our dinner from the storm.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India has now been notified, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from Europe, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon, in company of Major-General Lord Methuen, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Colonel Ian Hamilton, C.B., Deputy Quarter-master-General, India; and Captain Haldane, Aide-de-Camp. He is so urgently required at head-quarters, that he left for Simla via Kalka by a special express, which left the Victoria Terminus at 10-10 a.m. Immediately after the steam-ship Shannon had cast anchor off the Ballard Pier, Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major W. F. Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, went on board the vessel and met General Lockhart. About 8 o'clock, the General, his A.-D.-C., and the party landed at the Ballard Pier, and drove to Watson's Hotel, whence they proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, where all the arrangements with regard to their departure by the express had been made by Major Cahusac. At Simla, General Lockhart will confer with the Government of India before assuming the command of the Frontier Forces.

FIELD HOSPITALS.

No. 25 British and No. 64 Native Field Hospitals will be despatched from Bombay to Umballa by special mixed troop train, leaving the Sassoon Dock at 4-40 p.m., to-day.

Surgeon-Major C. J. Sarkies has been placed in charge of No. 64 Native Field Hospital, instead of Surgeon Major Briggs.

RETURN OF OFFICERS FROM LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers who have been recalled from leave, arrived here on Saturday morning by the Mail steamer Shannon, and have reported their arrivals in the District Staff office, Town Hall:—Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara, I.M.S.; Lieutenants Clarkson and Cowie, of the 1st Dorset Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenants Mercer and Alexander, of the 1st Dorset Regiment. The first named officer has proceeded to Agra, and others to Peshawar, to rejoin their respective regiments.

THE LESSONS OF THE SAMANA.

The recent fighting on the Samana illustrates in a remarkable way the tactics of the tribesmen of the North-West frontier when they are really in earnest in carrying out hostilities against the British Government. Originally, it may be remembered, the Afridis and Orakzai agreed to rise simultaneously. This understanding was due to the efforts of emissaries from the Haddah Mullah and to the personal efforts of Saiad Akbar, the Aka Khel fanatic. The two tribes, the most numerous as regards actual fighting-men on the whole border, are not usually amenable to appeals to their fanaticism; but they were urged to follow the example of the Swatis, Bunerwals, and Mohmands, and the spirit of unrest spread rapidly among them. The Afridis took the lead, and by their raid into the Khyber showed that they were quite prepared to carry out the terms of the tribal agreement. The Orakzai held back and waited until the result of the attack on Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal was made known. Then they gathered their *lashkars* and made their first effort at the Ublan Pass, while small raiding parties moved towards Kurram. They were not very successful in their efforts, but they saw that isolated posts held by the border militia or police lay open to attack, east and west of the Samana, and they raided Shenowrie, Lakka, and Saifulderra, and even threatened Hangu and Thal. The two columns from Kohat forced them back into the Khanki Valley, and they had then to consider whether they should renew their raids. These deliberations were rather prolonged and time was thus afforded to reinforce Kohat direct from Peshawar and also to send additional troops from Rawalpindi. The Orakzai would, probably, have rested content with what they had achieved in the burning of a few posts, but this did not fit in at all with the aims of the mullahs who were bent on making further mischief. The Afridis were therefore worked upon by Saiad Akbar to gather again and to make a demonstration in a new direction. A great Jirgah was held in Mardan last week at which it was resolved to leave the Peshawar border untouched, owing no doubt to the strength of our forces in that direction, and to make a big demonstration against the Samana. Accordingly a contingent said to number 10,000 at least marched into the Khanki Valley, where the Orakzai were already assembled, and the Daulazzai clan were directed to collect behind the Ublan Pass.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

There were 20 cases and eleven deaths round about Poona yesterday; of which 6 cases and 4 deaths occurred in the Cantonment; 4 cases and one death in Lanowli; 3 cases and 3 deaths in Kirkee; and 2 cases and one death in Ghurpori.

In the hospital eight cases were admitted on Friday; of which 2 were from the 2nd Grenadiers, and one from the 2nd Lancers. Yesterday, eleven cases were admitted, seven died, leaving under treatment 94.

Plague is also bad in the Cantonment. There have been several cases amongst Europeans lately. Constable Henning, of the Punitive Force, was discharged cured yesterday from the Sassoon Hospital. Lieutenant Griffith, of the 2nd Lancers, was bad last Friday, his temperature having been 106 Ho is a little better to-day.

Inspection of passengers by every train is being carried out by Dr. Brooks; and it is said that quarantine camps are to be established around Bombay shortly.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

In the final tie for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers defeated the Black Watch, a local team by three goals and one try (18 points) to one try (3 points).

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

FIRST TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The first tie of the Durand Football Tournament this afternoon, Black Watch vs. York Lancaster Regiment, was somewhat an hollow affair. The latter who were not at their own game were outplaced, outplayed, and beaten by seven goals to love. The game was a loose one on both sides, but the Highlanders were more together, and the defence was such that although the Yorkshire men again worked the ball into their territory, the latter invariably failed to score, while once the Highlanders got possession, their superior pace and weight, combined with accurate shooting and well-judged centring on the part of their wings, enabled them to romp in as they liked. They would have won by many more points but for the capital goalkeeping of Private Revill, who saved a number of times. The Highlanders now have the tournament practically in their own hands, having so easily beaten what is considered the strongest team entered against them.

SEPT. 18.

In the second tie of the Durand Football Tournament to-day the Simla Volunteers beat the second Black Watch team after an exciting game by one goal to love.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant King, I.M.S., Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A rule is notified in the *Gazette*, imposing heavy penalties on pilgrim ship agents who fail to refund passage money to pilgrims whose passages have been cancelled.

Captain Creyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the Central Provinces; Captain Mc I Campbell succeeding him as Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

Lieutenant Bailey, 4th Bombay Infantry, will be appointed to the Assam Military Police.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Walker acts during Veterinary-Captain Morgan's absence on leave as Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay.

Mr. Cornwall, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, is gazetted for short leave; Mr. O'Brien officiating during his absence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KABUL.

A great fire is reported at Kabul, which damaged the bazaar to the extent of from five to six lakhs of rupees. It was ultimately extinguished by the exertions of Sir Salter Pyne with the workshop engine.

150 shops were burnt down, and 4 persons were burnt to death.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

THE WAR ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

INTENSE satisfaction is felt throughout the country that offensive operations against the Mohmands are to be undertaken forthwith, and the issue is awaited with complete confidence. I alluded last week to the signs of impatience exhibited in some quarters at what was thought the unnecessary delay on the part of our generals. The feeling that matters were not being pushed on as rapidly, as perhaps they might be, was increased when telegrams informed us on Tuesday that the Kohat Pass was being held by the Afridis. Fortunately that news turned out to be incorrect, and, thanks to the efforts of such experts as Sir Robert Low, of Chitral fame, the public at Home have now a clearer idea of the situation and of the obstacles to be encountered before measures could be taken to crush out the rising along such an extended portion of the frontier. Writing on Tuesday, Sir Robert Low pointed out that the Government of India had done their primary duty of guarding our unarmed villages in the plains from the tribes in revolt, and that troops could not be sent into the enemy's country till they could be maintained there. To maintain troops in the field with food and munitions of war requires, he observed, the collection and equipment of a large quantity of transport animals; and this takes time. He predicts that the Khyber Pass will be retaken with ease, but he pleads for a little patience. There is in this morning's papers a report of a very interesting interview that a representative of Reuter's agency has had with Sir Mortimer Durand, who is still in this country on leave from the Teheran Legation and who, probably, knows a great deal more about the present position of affairs than even those distinguished Punjab officers who naturally think that the frontier policy they had to administer under the old Punjab system was better than the one now directed by their successors of the Imperial Foreign office. There is, he rightly tells us, a good deal of misapprehension regarding what has occurred. For example, those who know nothing about the real condition of affairs imagine that the so-called "forts" in the Khyber, which are said to have "fallen," are British forts in British territory, and that they have been attacked and taken by rebels. This, he reminds us, is an entire mistake. One cannot, says Sir Mortimer, too clearly understand that the frontier tribes who are giving all this trouble are not in British territory, and have not captured any British fort whatever. It is a pity that Sir Mortimer or someone of equal authority did not explain this before. I am afraid that it is too much to expect that the Continental journals who have written about these frontier risings as if they had occurred in British India itself, and as if the Afridis were as much subjects of the Queen as the Parsees, would take note of Sir M. Durand's correction of this rather serious misconception. He does not fear any real combination among the tribes, but thinks it will take some time for the present general spirit of unrest across the border to quiet down. He regards it as probable that some modifications of our frontier arrangements will be necessary especially with reference to the Khyber Pass. It would have been interesting to know exactly what he thinks about the present attitude of Ameer Abdur Rahman; but here Sir Mortimer's language was extremely guarded. He, however, scouted the notion, by whom started I do not know, that we should ask the Ameer to help us to put down the risings. Sir Mortimer does not think that people in England realise how efficient the Indian Army is. They certainly do not if they imagine that Sir George White needs any assistance from Cabul to restore our authority in the disturbed districts. Sir James Lyall in a less dogmatic spirit than is displayed by some members of his school has affirmed his belief that the present disturbances are mainly due to the forward policy, and his letter on the subject in Wednesday's issue of the *Times* is of course being used for all it is worth by the opponents of that policy. The *Times* in a leading article this morning, which betrays some anxiety as to the effect these risings may have on the stability of her Majesty's Government, admits that the establishment of a garrison in the fort of Chitral and of the indispensable communications with that place may be an element in the unrest which has arisen amongst the tribes, but denies that the Cabinet in deciding to reverse Sir Henry Fowler's decision were, as is so frequently charged against them, altogether blind to the possible risks which annexation necessarily brought with it. Lord George Hamilton, who has to bear the brunt of the criticism directed against the Government's policy, returned to town from Yorkshire on Tuesday, and one of the most influential of the Ministerial organs suggests that he should remain here. The authorities on the spot may not require much advice from Whitehall, but "when a Minister is paid £5,000 a year to look after the affairs of India, it is only decent that he should not be on the moors or at a Continental pleasure-resort, when India is confronted by the most awkward crisis she has had to face for years."

THE "PRATODA" CASE.

With the exception of the *Times* and one or two other journals all the newspapers comment upon the sentences passed upon the editor and publisher of the *Pratoda* newspaper. The *Standard* thinks that the "severe sentence" will if upheld do more to check the license of the native newspapers than a new Press Act. The *Daily Mail* observes that the sentences are calculated to teach the Brahmin pressman the much needed lesson on the difference between liberty and license. A few more such punishments cannot but prove a very wholesome deterrent to Indian journalistic sedition-mongering. The *St. James's Gazette* says that the title of the article for which the defendants were prosecuted—"Preparation for Independence"—is enough to justify the severity of their sentences. The *Globe* "does not pity them in the least," and the *Pall Mall* heads its article "Salutary Severity." The Liberal Press, though they have repudiated

The contempt utterly lacks justification on the face of it; and if it is a mere ignorant indiscretion on the part of a local judge, the sooner it is reversed by the High Court the better. Professor Murray, the distinguished young Greek scholar, who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, writes that the sentences, unless further explanations are forthcoming, make a profound and painful impression among all persons of even moderately liberal sympathies.

PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR.

The Parisians have atoned for the indifference they displayed when M. Felix Faure started on his visit to Russia. The reception given to the President on his return to the French capital is the talk of all Europe. We have it on the authority of M. de Blowitz, who generally manages to keep his head on such occasions, that only once before has the aspect of Paris been in any degree comparable with what was seen on Tuesday—namely, during the memorable "Russian week." And, perhaps, upon this Alliance Festival the Place de l'Opera and the great avenues leading out of it are even more striking in their lavish splendour of decoration than on that occasion. Describing the scene in the magnificent Place de l'Opera, where the merchants and tradesmen presented a congratulatory address, the same correspondent says of the triumphant President: "His tall figure crowned by the white head and his rich warm complexion make him conspicuous even amid all these uniforms and flags. An immense indefinable cry, becoming often articulate with phrases such as 'Vive Felix Faure!' 'Vive la Russie!' betrays the emotion of the crowd. The President lingers but a moment, yielding to the emotion which he was bound to feel in finding himself for the first time in this fickle, sceptical Paris, the object of such adulation as he may many times have longed for. He alights, and, ascending the tribune, is received by the committee. Even in the Exhibition year, as I personally observed, the Parisians, from the highest to the lowest, made fun of the lamented M. Carnot. It is more than likely that they have heretofore treated M. Felix Faure, the whilom tanner, in pretty much the same way. That he should have been welcomed back to Paris in such an exceptionally enthusiastic way, is not only an evidence of Parisian gratitude to the head of the Republic for having crowned the edifice created by a succession of French and Russian statesmen, but a tribute to the tact and "savoir faire" he has invariably shown in very difficult situations. The French bourgeoisie are proud of M. Faure, and the higher classes, even those who are not yet reconciled to the Republic, admit that France has no occasion to blush for her chief magistrate. It would almost seem that the Emperor William was jealous of M. Faure. His sudden invitation to the King and Queen of Italy to pay him a visit at Hamburg and the two remarkable speeches he has made this week rather give colour to this notion. He has especially by the remarks he made at Wurzburg on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the Emperor William certainly drawn off a certain amount of attention from the fetes in France. The Kaiser once more waxed eloquent on his pet topic, the divine right of Kings. Of his grandfather—he never mentions his father—he spoke in the following glowing language:—"He came forth from Coblentz to ascend the throne as a chosen instrument of the Lord, and thus he regarded himself. For all of us, and especially for us, Sovereigns, he again raised on high a precious jewel and made it sparkle with bright rays, a treasure which I trust we may hold high and holy. It is kingship by the grace of God, kingship with its onerous duties, its endless, constant toils and tasks, with its tremendous responsibility before the Creator, from which no mortal, no Minister, no Chamber of Deputies, no nation can release the Sovereign. Conscious of the responsibility, and regarding himself as the instrument of the Lord, that great Emperor went on his way in the profoundest humility." The Imperial orator proceeded:—"For me it shall be an exalted duty to walk in the paths designated for us by that great ruler; in my solicitude for my country to hold my hand over that glorious jewel to which I have referred, and, in accordance with the old tradition which stands firmer than iron or the walls of Ehrenbreitstein, to take this province to my heart and tend it with a father's care."

INDIA AND THE SEPTEMBER REVIEWS.

Indian affairs occupy a fair, though by no means disproportionate, amount of space in the new monthlies. The place of honour must be assigned to Mr. Herbert Birdwood's article in the *National Review* on "The British Civilian in India." Mr. Birdwood commences with a tribute to the well-known modesty of the average Indian official. "English officers in India," says the writer, "have neglected a good deal the art of advertising themselves. They do their work quietly and do not care much for publicly expressed appreciation of their services." Referring to the charge so often brought against us, that we are as rulers unsympathetic, he observes:—"So far as I can judge the people at large as a rule regard English officers in the district, whether members of the Imperial Service or not, as their truest friends who know their wants, listen patiently to their grievances, and give redress impartially where possible." This attitude of the district officer towards the ryots is in accordance with the best traditions of the public services, and Mr. Birdwood, who ought to know, declares that these traditions have not, as agitators constantly assert, been weakened of late years. "I have," remarks Mr. Birdwood, "had ample opportunity of noting the stuff our junior officers are made of, and feel very sure that in no previous century of the history of India has more practical sympathy been shown by the rulers for the dumb millions than the century now coming to a close. People of sense will pay more weight to the testimony of a man like Mr. Birdwood than to that of the ridiculous Professor Gokhale, who in my hearing assured an audience at the Imperial Institute that there was twenty years ago much closer intercourse of a friendly character between our officials and the natives than exists now. Regarding the severely criticised survey and settlement system of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Birdwood is equally emphatic. He does not of course contend that the system is free from defects, but he can find no evidence to support the contention that the general standard of comfort is lower in the Mofussil than under former or present Native dynasties. He believes indeed that under our landlaws the general condition of the cultivating classes has vastly improved, and he gives good grounds for the belief that is in him. He mentions that "an Indian gentleman lately in England"—(*i*) the eminent Professor Gokhale—is said to have allowed us four years in which to prepare for the "impending cataclysm." In Mr. Birdwood's opinion the individuals who are estranged from us and desire the abridgment or downfall of the British *raj* are "absolutely insignificant in numbers and influence as compared with the millions who are satisfied with it and desire its continuance." In dealing somewhat minutely with the work done for Indians by English administrators, Mr. Birdwood incidentally pays a well deserved tribute to your Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, as well as to Dr. Weir and others whose names have been of late so prominent, and in concluding his well-timed contribution he exhorts the leaders of Native Society, many of whom are painfully conscious of the reproach that has been brought on the vernacular press by the misconduct of some of its members, to use their best efforts to remove that reproach.

Neither the "Fortnightly" nor the "Contemporary" refers to the situation in India, but the "Nineteenth Century" publishes two articles on the subject. One is from the pen of a retired official, Mr. George Adams, who under the heading "A Remediable Grievance," calls attention to the marked discontent that appears to prevail among the landholding classes of Upper India. Mr. Adams admits the existence of much dissatisfaction, not with the amount of revenue we demand, but with the other drawbacks of our land administration, and says:—"If the friends of India who now devote their time to embarrassing the Government of India in regard to grievances, sometimes imaginary, and not often of any importance, would give their attention to this practical subject that Government might give up its hesitation and take heart to deal decidedly with the question." The other article in Mr. James Knowles's review—"Is the British *Raj* in Danger?"—is contributed by Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, who seems to use this title as a peg on which to defend Abdur Rahman from the charge of complicity in the extended tribal risings on the North-Western Frontier. What with looking after the reputation of the Sultan of Turkey, and endeavouring to prove that the Ameer of Afghanistan is the best friend the British Government ever was blessed with, the Moulvie must have his hands pretty full. I am afraid that like other prophets Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed is not honoured quite so much in his own country, as he is here. Mr. Knowles is always ready to offer him the hospitality of the "Nineteenth Century," and I have just left the doyen of the foreign correspondents—Dr. Sam Schidrowitz—busily translating Mr. Rafiuddin's article for the benefit of German readers. And yet I would venture to say that no person of high position in Whitehall has thought it necessary to take the trouble to read what Mr. Rafiuddin thinks about the present position of British rule in India. This is very sad, especially as Mr. Rafiuddin is kind enough to give us the welcome assurance that there is no justification for immediate alarm. "The British rule," he tells us, "is far from being in danger to-day. Perhaps dangers may arise in the future, and we must cautiously prepare ourselves to meet them. But we must not cry 'Wolf! Wolf!' when there is no wolf."

In commenting on the Gokhale slanders I referred to the harm done in such cases by the circulation given to these damaging attacks by Continental papers who do not or will not see the contradictions when they are forthcoming. In this month's "Cosmopolis," Mr. Henry Norman quotes the following references that appeared in the "Temps" to Professor Gokhale's charges:—"We have already related the incidents at Poona, the brutal excesses of the soldiery employed in this delicate work of hygiene, in contempt of the religious and ritual instinct which so deeply pervade the native population—the outrages committed against female modesty, the clumsy blundering of well-meaning officers who regarded the protests of the victims and of the Native Press as the outcry of ignorant children as deliberate crimes of high treason." The above language was used by so less a personage than the distinguished M. de Pressense, whose apology, if it has appeared, has not come under the notice of so diligent a reader of the Continental Press as Mr. Norman. That gentleman is a Liberal and one of the editors of a leading Liberal daily paper. I commend to your Congresswallas the following passage from his article:—"When a politician of the rank of Sir William Wedderburn, an ex-Indian official drawing a pension of £1,000 a year from the Indian Budget, is able to give to a man like Professor Gokhale the opportunity of repeating to members of the House of Commons the abominable slanders about the British soldiers in Poona which he has since admitted rest upon absolutely no foundation whatever, and for which he has therefore abjectly apologised, and when a member of the House of Commons, a man of wide information on many subjects, and of responsible character, can solemnly make the idiotic proposal that the only safe foundation for Government in India is to be sought in the extension to British subjects in India of the full privileges of the British constitution, it is clear that India is in almost as much danger from ignorance in England as from any fanaticism within her own borders."

SIR M. BHOWNUGGREE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Even among the horny-handed sons of toil at the East End there is a strong love of fairplay, and it is therefore not surprising to learn that the prominent part taken by Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., in defending British soldiers from the aspersions cast upon them by persons who ought to have known better, has not diminished his popularity in Bethnal Green. He received a gratifying proof of the esteem in which he is regarded by his humble constituents on Saturday last. The members of the local Conservative Association went in a body to Epping Forest for their annual fete. As in duty bound Sir Muncherjee put in an appearance, and the opportunity was seized by them to present him with an address congratulating him on his Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire as well as his Parliamentary services. The address stated:—"During the period you have represented this borough in the House of Commons your constituents have had occasion from time to time to acknowledge and express their admiration of the earnest work undertaken by you, not only on behalf of the division, but also on behalf of their fellow subjects in the Far East, with the result that while their welfare and good government are advanced, the commercial interests and prosperity of your own country are greatly promoted, thus tending to foster and cement the good relations existing between the parent and the Indian dependency of this Great Empire." The signatories concluded by expressing a hope that he would long be spared to be the representative of N. E. Bethnal Green. Sir Muncherjee made a suitable reply, thanking his constituents for the confidence they expressed in him for the satisfaction with which they regarded his work in Parliament, and for their approval of his utterances respecting the recent troubles in India.

THE ROYAL MUNSHI.

This evening's "Westminster Gazette" contains the following anxious little note:—"Some people are wondering what has become of Hafiz Abdul Karim, the Queen's Mohamedan Munshi, or, as the 'Court Circular' now styles him, her Majesty's Indian Secretary. We have not heard much of him lately. Is he, it is asked, on a visit to his native country? His friend, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, is still amongst us, and from time to time puts us all right as to the lofty action of the Sultan of Turkey and the irreproachable conduct of the Ameer of Afghanistan; but the Munshi somehow has dropped out of public notice. That he was not included in the Jubilee Honours 'Gazette' caused at the time some surprise in certain quarters, where it seems to have been taken for granted that he would be promoted from a Companionship to a Knight Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire, or, at any rate, knighted. His C.I.E. was conferred upon him in May, 1895." The curiosity evinced in the above paragraph is I suspect partly due to the fact that the name of Abdul Karim does not, as usual, appear in the official list of the suite in attendance upon her Majesty during her journey this week from the Isle of Wight to the Highlands; but his absence may and doubtless was purely accidental.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Marquis of Conyngham, an Irish landlord, who possessed the knack of getting on well with his tenantry, and who cared more for the amenities of country life than the acerbities of politics; Lord Inverurie, the youthful heir of the Earl of Kintore; Archdeacon Griffiths, a Welshman, of whom the whole Principality was proud; Sir William George Anderson, formerly a prominent member of the Home Civil Service; Major Colthurst Jameson, late of the Scottish Rifles, who has been horribly killed by lightning at Guildford in Surrey; Mr. Edwin James Milliken, a versatile member of the staff of *Punch* and the contributor of the verses accompanying Sir John Tenniel's cartoons; Mr. Thomas Browning, C.B., a former Private Secretary of Mr. Balfour and more recently a Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Mr. James Anderson, of the Oriental Line; Mr. Ogden Goelet, an American millionaire, who owed his vast wealth to the possession of "real estate" in New York, and who was well known on this side of the Atlantic as the hospitable owner of the Yacht Mayflower; Mr. Ernest Roxbough Balfour, the Varsity oarsman; and Mrs. Horace Sedger, sister of the late Sir Augustus Harris.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

There will be no sports on Wednesday next, owing to the Rovrs' Association Football Tournament. Jumps will be put up, and there will be tent-pegs on the ground for those who wish to practise.

E. McCAUSLAND,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

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THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

Punctually at 11-30 a.m., the two not outs of yesterday, Lowis and Deas, resumed their innings Bapasola sent down the first over, out of which Deas selected the fourth ball to send away to the off for 2. Off Writer's second ball Deas made a 3, and off the same over Lowis got a 2. In Bapasola's next over, however, Deas was clean bowled for a well-played 11. Seven wickets for eighty-five. Sprott now joined Lowis, and drove the first ball he received from Bapasola for a single. Lowis added another to his score before the end of the over. In Writer's next over, however, Sprott was clean bowled. Eight wickets for 88. Sangster now became Lowis's partner, but before the score could be carried beyond 90, Sangster was caught at point by Bharucha. Nine wickets for 90. Sinclair then joined Lowis, but before he could do anything, he was clean bowled. Ten wickets for 91. Lowis therefore carried out his bat. The latter's score of 15 not out, must not be judged by its size, but what must be borne in mind is the fact, that considering the bowling he had against him, his batting was marked with the three characteristics of pluck, patience, and perseverance. Had others among the Presidency players shown half the confidence that Lowis did, the score would have assumed a more healthy complexion. As it was, the result of the first innings showed the Parsees in the lead, with 70 runs to spare. The innings of the Presidency closed almost at the stroke of 12, and ten minutes later the Parsees began their second venture with Mistry and Pavri. Cheetham and Sinclair undertook the attack, the former from the pavilion end, as before. Four byes were the result of one of Sinclair's balls, while Pavri got that bowler away for 3, and Mistry for 4, in the same over. Runs by ones and twos now brought the total up to 20. Off Cheetham's next over, Mistry scored a 3, the result of a drive past the bowler. A 4 off Sinclair by Pavri sent the total up to 30. At this stage of the proceedings, Browne was substituted for Cheetham, when Pavri sent that bowler's fourth ball to the boundary for 4. Deas now relieved Sinclair. A cut by Mistry off Browne realised 2, while another drive by Pavri off the same bowler to the boundary brought the score up to 40. Four byes in the next over still further increased the lead of the Parsees, while a drive to the boundary off Browne by Mistry saw the half-century on the board. Five in two hits off Browne by Mistry brought Cheetham on again. In Deas' next over Pavri, in attempting a close run, was given out, but the umpire recalled his decision after a consultation—whatever that means.

This little diversion would appear to have encouraged the batsmen, as they sent the next few balls on long journeys. A hard hit by Mistry, which realized a single, brought the total up to 70, with the batsmen still greedy for more. Sinclair now went on again, but Mistry sent his second ball to the boundary for 4, and brought the total up to 80. Off Cheethams next over Mistry chopped a ball away for 3, while Pavri got a boundary hit off the same bowler. The telegraph board now showed 90, while runs by ones and twos became monotously frequent. A slight sprinkling of rain about this time created a demand for sawdust. Lowis now took the ball for the first time, but a few hits off him sent the century up at 1-15 p.m. Another change in the bowling was tried now, as Ireland went on in place of Sinclair, but Pavri snicked him behind the wickets for 4. In the next over, Mistry got Lowis away to leg for 4. Mistry now sent up a very high one, but there was no fielder near the ball. Another 3 by Mistry off Ireland sent the total up to 120, and still the batsmen were as lively as sand-larks, and continued to score with sickening regularity. With the score at 130, Sangster relieved Lowis, and Cheetham went on at the lower end in place of Ireland. Off Sangster's second over Mistry got a 4 hit to the boundary, and a little later on the same batsman put a ball high up in the air, but there was no fielder near to receive it. With the score at 141, an adjournment was made for lunch at a quarter to two. When the game was resumed at 2-45, Mistry drove Cheetham to the boundary for 4, and followed it up with a single. Another 4 off Deas was credited to the same batsman. Cheetham's next over gave each of the batsmen a 3, and off Deas' next over Mistry hit another 3. With the score at 163 Mistry was taken at cover point by Ireland off Cheetham's bowling. The outgoing batsman's 95 was the result of fine all-round hitting. D. Mody then joined Pavri, but the time for long stands seemed to be past, as before the former could complete his decade, Deas clean bowled him. (179-2-7.) Daruwalla, who came next, placed a ball from Cheetham into Lowis' hands, but the offer was not accepted. Cheetham in his next over, however, clean bowled Daruwalla. (194-3-6.) Bapasola, who followed, opened his account with a single off Cheetham. A fine drive off Deas a little later by Pavri sent the score up to 200. At this stage of the proceedings Browne relieved Deas, but Pavri hit the new bowler's first ball to the boundary for 4, and in his next over treated Browne to a similar dose. A little later Bapasola skied Browne, but Deas could not reach it. With the score at 230, Pavri who had been batting three hours and a-half for his 69, was bowled by Lowis. The out-going batsman's innings was a faultless one, as he did not give even the appearance of a chance all the time he was in. (230-4-69.) A 4 off Cheetham by Bapasola, was the next hit worth chronicling. Gagrat, who went in next, made his first hit off Lowis, for 3, and the addition of another single, saw 240 on the "telegraph board." Soon after Gagrat put Lowis away to leg for 4, and Bapasola off the same bowler hit a 6 to leg, as there was no fielder there. With the score at 256, Bapasola "skied" a ball, which Hall made a good try for, but could not get under. The very next ball Bapasola sent up in the air again, but Ireland refused it. Both these hits were off Deas.

A drive to the off by Gagrat brought the score up to 260, and soon after Bapasola hit Sinclair for 3. A snick past the "long stop" gave Bapasola 3 more off Deas, and then Gagrat drove the same bowler to the boundary. Wood then relieved Sinclair, but Gagrat drove the new bowler clean over his head for 4. A draw to leg a little later, by Gagrat, saw 280 on the board. Runs about this time came singularly fast, as every ball seemed to be productive of them. Bapasola in particular was very energetic, as he hit two balls to the boundary in succession. A change, however, had to come, and come it did, as Cheetham, who had gone on again, clean bowled Gagrat. The latter's 26 was the result of some very lively batting. (292-5-26.) Kanga now joined Bapasola, and the latter hit Deas, who had again come on to the boundary for 4. In Deas next over Bapasola snicked a sharp one into Browne's hands at "slip," which was held. The outgoing batsman's 61 was a really creditable performance, as he played a decidedly free innings, and hit with a precision that could not be improved upon. (298-6-1.) R. E. Mody took Bapasola's place, and to this batsman fell the task of bringing the score up to 300, which he did with a single to "mid on." It took exactly three hours and three-quarters to make that number of runs. Two fours in succession off Cheetham by Kanga, and a 2 off that bowler's third ball by the same batsman, brought the score up to 310. Mody, who in the meantime had not been idle, brought the score up to 320 by a succession of hits off Cheetham. Lowis was given another trial in place of the latter, but Mody hit his first ball to the boundary for 4. Deas in his next over, however, clean bowled Kanga. (327-7-12.) Mody was then partnered by Writer, when the former by a drive to the boundary for 4 caused 330 to be put up on the board. Mody after making another hit for 4 off Deas was taken by Sangster at point off the former's bowling. (336-8-27.) Writer, who was the next man to go in, after a little careful play, drove Lowis to the boundary for 4. The next wicket to fall was Raja's, who played a bumpy ball back into Deas' hands. (343-9-2.) The last wicket fell without any increase in the score as Bharucha sent an easy one to Cheetham, which the latter accepted. At twenty-five minutes past five, the second innings of the Parsees was brought to a close, an innings than which no larger has been recorded before in a Presidency match.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

Punctually at 11-20 a.m., on Saturday last, Cheetham and Browne opened the second innings for their side. With four byes off Writer, and two hits for 3 each by Browne off the same bowler, the first decade was soon reached. Off Writer's third over Browne again drove the ball to the boundary for it. A succession of maidens were next in order, when the first ball of Writer's fifth over realized 2 for the last named batsman. Soon after the telegraph-board signalled 20. Cheetham essayed a risky run, but was fortunate enough to get home safe. The latter, who had been very cautious up to now, put Writer away to leg for 3. Browne immediately followed this up by cutting the same bowler to the boundary and bringing the score up to 30. A change in the bowling being now deemed advisable, Pavri replaced Writer, when Cheetham, after driving Bapasola for 2, was smartly taken at the wicket by Kanga off the same bowler. (36-1-7.) The out-going batsman seemed to be quite at his case, when his misfortune overtook him. Worse, however, was to come, as Browne, who had been playing in excellent form, drove a ball to Mistry at mid-off with fatal result. (36-2-23.) Wood and Fairfax now became partners, but the former placed the first ball he received from Bapasola into Daruwalla's hands at slip. (36-3-0.) Lowis now joined Fairfax, when the latter put Pavri away for a couple. This stroke Fairfax followed up with another for 4, which nearly cost him his life, as it was dangerously near Kanga's hands. It further had the effect of bringing the score up to 40. A 3 by Lowis, off Bapasola, and a 2 by Fairfax, off the same bowler, were next in order, when the last named batsman got 4 from a leg hit, and sent 50 up on the board. Lowis then cut Pavri for 3. A few singles, with the aid of a peculiar stroke by Fairfax, raised the score to 60. Lowis now pulled Pavri across the wicket for a couple, and followed up this stroke with another which netted him 3. A hit for 3 immediately after by Fairfax brought Mistry on in place of Pavri, but a single by Lowis, off the new bowler, caused 70 to be placed on the board. This brought Bharucha on in place of Bapasola, and, off the former's last ball, Lowis realized 2. Fairfax then got Mistry away to leg for a brace. At this point the scoring became somewhat slack, until Fairfax created a diversion by sending Mistry to leg for 4, and causing 80 to go up. A bad piece of fielding by Pavri then gave Lowis a couple. This batsman, who had been playing carefully and well, was soon after taken by Bapasola in the slips. Lowis 25 was a very creditable performance, and a very acceptable one. (83-4-29.) Sangster now joined Fairfax, but the latter, whohad been playing with perfect confidence, failed to leave a dangerous ball alone, with the result that he placed it in Daruwalla's hands at slip. The outgoing batman's 25 was a very desirable contribution. (94-5-25.) Hall was the next to try his luck. This he did by crediting Mistry with two maidens, when he saw the departure of Sangster in Bharucha's next over. (84-6-0.) A peculiar stroke by Hall, and a fumble by Gagrat added 2 more to the score. At this stage of the proceedings Bapasola came on again in place of Bharucha, when Ireland hit the new bowler to leg for three, and raised the score to 90. A little later, with the score at 95, Hall was given l. b. w. to Mistry. (95-7-4.) Deas now became Ireland's partner when, with another 3 being added to the score, the former was taken by D. Mody, off Bapasola's bowling. (98-8-0.) Off Mistry's next over, Sinclair brought the total up to three figures, but a few minutes later, in his attempt to clear the boundary, he succeeded in placing the ball in Gagrat's hands at mid on. (105-9-6.) As Sprott, owing to an injured hand, did not bat, the fall of Sinclair's wicket closed the second innings of the Presidency, while it also brought to an end a very one-sided match.

That the best side won there is little doubt, while it is equally certain that a stronger team could have been brought together to represent the Presidency. It would be difficult to account for the poor show made by some of the men on the Presidency team, in both innings, especially when it is taken into consideration that the ground at Poona is decidedly suited for fast scoring. That a certain amount of bad luck enters into the composition of cricket, at times, is admitted on all hands, but that a representative team from the Bombay Presidency should make so poor a show in both innings, while allowing their opponents at the same time to compile what may be well termed a record score, in the second innings, would seem to demand some other explanation than that of mere want of luck. In many respects the Presidency match at Poona was a notable one. Besides being remarkable for the small scores of the Presidency, and the reverse on the part of the Parsees, it was also remarkable for the orderly behaviour of the crowd. At no period during the game did occasion arise for any unpleasantness, while all that remains to be said in the way of advice to the losers is, "Take a suck at the lemon and at 'em again." Below are the scores in detail:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Pavri, c Ireland, b Browne	29	b Lowis	69
Gagrat, b Sinclair	5	b Cheetham	23
Mistry, c Lowis, b Sinclair	1	c Ireland, b Cheetham	95
D E Mody, c Hall, b Sinclair	6	b Deas	7
Bapasola, b Cheetham	59	c Browne, b Deas	61
Daruwalla, st Sprott, b Sinclair	1	b Cheetham	6
Kanga, ran out	26	b Deas	12
Raja, c Hall, b Cheetham	0	c and b Deas	2
R E Mody, not out	18	c Sangster, b Deas	27
Writer, l-b-w Cheetham	1	not out	5
Bharucha, b Cheetham	0	c Cheetham, b Deas	0
Extras	11	Extras	39
Total	161	Total	345

1 for 13, 2 for 26, 3 for 48, 4 for 58, 5 for 59, 6 for 112, 7 for 113, 8 for 147, 9 for 161, 10 for 161.
1 for 63, 2 for 179, 3 for 194, 4 or 230, 5 for 262, 6 for 298, 7 for 327, 8 for 336, 9 for 343, 10 for 345.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings. O.	M.	R.	NO B.	W.	Second Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	33·2	11	61	0	4	30	4	99	4
Sinclair	32	13	47	0	4	13	4	31	0
Browne	8	1	24	1	1	6	0	42	1
Deas	9	3	13	0	0	29·4	2	67	4
Lowis	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	49	1
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	12	0
Sangster	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	7	0
Wood	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	13	0

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Browne, l-b-w Writer	12	c Mistry, b Pavri	23
Cheetham, b Mistry	10	c Kanga, b Bapasola	7
		c Daruwalla, b Bapasola	0
Wood, c Bapasola, b Pavri	23		
Ireland, c Daruwalla, b Bapasola	8	not out	7
Fairfax, b Bapasola	2	c Daruwalla, b Mistry	25
Sprott, b Writer	1	did not bat	
Lowis, not out	15	c Bapasola, b Mistry	21
Sangster, c Bharucha, b Writer	9	c Writer, b Bharucha	9
Hall, c Bapasola, b Pavri	0	l-b-w, b Mistry	4
Deas, b Bapasola	11	c D Mody, b Bapasola	5
Sinclair, b Bapasola	0	c Gagrat, b Bapasola	6
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	91	Total	105

1 for 15, 2 for 32, 3 for 55, 4 for 55, 5 for 57, 6 for 57, 7 for 85, 8 for 88, 10 for 91.
1 for 35, 2 for 36, 3 for 36, 4 for 83, 5 for 84, 6 for 84, 7 for 95, 8 for 93, 9 for 105.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Pavri	15	7	20	2	9	2	21	1
Bharucha	20	12	15	0	9	6	5	1
Mistry	9	5	17	1	13	5	19	3
Writer	9	4	13	3	7	1	20	0
Bapasola	12·4	4	17	4	19·4	9	28	4

Adams says: "In science and art as in religion and morals, it is true wisdom to bear contentedly the part of the patient inquirer and humble student, until accumulated knowledge and thought and experience give us the right to question conclusions, which we desire to be answered and to reject theories which do not appear warranted by facts."

The following are among recently proved wills:—The will, dated Sept. 18th, 1889, with a codicil, dated October 5, 1891, of Mr. Charles Jay, of 15, Addison-crescent, senior partner in the firm of Grindlay and Co., bankers, who died July 21, was proved, on August 9, by Mr. James Henry Matthews and Mr. Austin Low, his executors and partners, the value of the personal estate amounting to £146,369. The testator leaves numerous legacies to relatives, to his executors, and to all clerks and porters employed by his firm, as well as to all his servants. The residue is placed in trust for the benefit of his six nieces. The wills have also been proved of:—Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Bart., £70569; Mrs. Sarah Susanna Bunbury, £35,174; Mr. Charles William Erle, £90,396; Mr. James Curtis Leman, £31,788; Mr. Edward Hill Mannering, £54,107; Mrs. Elizabeth Pease Nichol, £15,383; Mr. Charles John Phipps, £10,292; Miss Maria Tippinge, £45,929; Mr. Fasham Venables, £88,096.

THE ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual tournament, which was to have begun to-day, had, owing to the number of entries received, and the limited time there is for the different ties to be played off in, to be started on Saturday, when the first round and one tie of the second rounds were played off. A big crowd of people gathered round the open side and ends of the Cooperage, and the enclosure was fairly well patronised. Nine teams have entered for the tournament, and during next week some exciting games should be witnessed. The first game on Saturday, between the Middlesex and the Telegraph F. C., which was begun at 4 o'clock, was, as everyone expected, a walk over for the soldiers. The Telegraph never had a look in the whole way through, and though one or two of their men played up well all the way through, the majority of the team seemed to regard the game as hopeless, and did not attempt to put any dash in it. The score of 8 goals to love gives a very accurate idea of what the game was like. The second game, between the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Artilery, was not quite such a farce, the Durhams winning by 4 goals to love. The smallness of their score was chiefly due to the excellent goal keeping of Corporal Toone, who saved some of the hottest shots ever seen on the Cooperage. And but for him the score would have exceeded that of the first game. The Durhams outplayed their opponents at every stage of the game, and their combination was excellent. The Gunners once or twice got away with the ball, but always spoilt their chance by kicking too hard.

Punctually at 4 o'clock the teams drawn against each other in the first round, viz., the Middlesex Regt. and the Telegraph F. C., took the field as follows:—

Bandstand.
Telegraph F. C.
Chitts
Edwards
Game Polil Hurle
MacRae Perkins Mason Macqueen
Rozario Harris
O
Surridge Cleland Blair Farmer Davies
Barker Wilkinson Boalte
Dupe Cooper
Dawse
Middlesex Regt.
Cooperage end.

Mr. C. M. Ross acting as Referee.

The ball was started by Blair for the Middlesex, and was at once rushed down the field to the Telegraph's "twenty-five," wherefrom a shot at goal a "corner" was obtained, and from the kick the ball was put through the posts by Farmer. On re-starting, the leather was sent into touch, and from the "throw in" was taken down by the Middlesex forwards to their opponents' goal, the shot going wide of the mark. The "goal kick" gave the soldiers another chance of practising their "shooting" power, but nothing was scored. Play was transferred to the centre of the ground where hands was appealed for by the Middlesex, but no whistle answering the appeal, they rushed the leather down, and gave Cleland a chance of scoring, but he failed to put the ball through. Repeated shots were now tried by the soldiers' forwards in turn, all of which went wide of the mark. At last Blair got possession, and dribbling down well, put the ball through the posts. "Hands," however, was appealed for and given against him, and the Telegraph given a free kick. Taking advantage of it they took the ball right up to the soldiers' goal, but the shot had no direction and went behind. Play was transferred to the Civilians' end again, and from a free kick given for "hands" against the Telegraph, Davies scored the second goal for the soldiers. From the kick off the Middlesex forwards got possession and took the leather down their opponents' end, where after numerous attempts Cleland put it through, thus bringing the score to 3 goals to love. Immediately afterwards half-time was called. On resuming, the Telegraph had a very poor time of it, their attempts to keep the Middlesex forwards away being hopeless, and before the call of time the soldiers had added 5 more goals to their credit, thus making the score 8 goals to their opponents' *nil*. It was a poor game from a spectator's point of view, and devoid of interest throughout.

The second game started at ten minutes past five; the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Artillery being opposed to one another. Sergt. Howard, of the Middlesex Regiment, took the whistle from Mr. Ross. The Gunners defended the Bandstand goal and their opponents the Cooperage end.

Bandstand.
Royal Artillery.
Corporal Toone.
Gunner Seymour. Gunner Kerby
Gunner File Gunner Sinfield Gunner Holmes
Gr Williamson Gr Silcox Lt Atkinson Gr Mahony Gr Knighton
O
Pte Enderly Pte Foley Pte Harris Pte Sullivan Pte Flanigan
Pte Bassett Pte Addison Pte Macmahon
Lce-Cpl Good Pte Sloot
Cpl Doloh.
Durham Light Infantry.
Cooperage End.

The ball was started by Atkinson for the Gunners, and a foul was at once appealed for and given against them. From the free kick the Durhams took the ball down into their opponents, "Twenty-five" and kept it there for some time, a shot at goal only resulting in the ball going behind. The "goal kick" transferred the leather to the middle of the ground, and the Gunners had a chance of taking it up the field, but in their eagerness kicked too hard, and enabled Steel to feed his forwards. Some good passing by the Durham men took the ball down the field, abd Gunner Seymour relieved by kicking into touch from the "throw in." The Poona men obtained possession, and carried the ball down the field by a series of good passes and from the shots at goal obtained a corner. Gunner File got on to the ball from the corner kick and fed his forwards, who transferred the game to the Durhams' "Twenty-five," and a shot at goal gave a corner against the Poona soldiers. They, however, got the ball from the kick, and Private Sullivan, taking the ball down the field by a good shot, secured the first goal for the Durhams. From the kick off the Infantry team getting on the ball indulged in a splendid bit of passing, and Pte. Harris, taking the ball in the Gunners' "Twenty-five," passed out to Flanigan on the right, wing who by an excellent "shoo" scored the second goal for his side. Play was kept in the middle of the ground for some time after this, until once more the Poona team showed their excellent combination, and got passed the Artillery backs, the shot at goal, however, going wide. The ball went behind and half-time was sounded.

On resuming, the Durham men at once attacked, and the first quarter of an hour was taken up by their shots at goal, many of which were saved in the most excellent manner by Corporal Toone, the Artillery goal-keeper. The Poona men were not "shooting" their best, and a great many attempts at scoring resulted in the ball going behind. At last, however, Pte. Flanigan managed to get one in, and raised the score to 3 goals to *nil*. This was the last goal scored, and when "no side" was called, the Durhams retired from the field the victors on by that number. Their combination throughout the game was excellent, but their shooting might be improved upon; and although, as stated before, the score would have been much bigger had it not been for the excellent form shown by Corporal Toone, the Artillery goal-keeper, yet many of the "shots," tried by the Durhams, lacked direction and put the ball out of play. The Gunners, considering the little practice they get, played a fairish game, their great fault being their eagerness when they did get hold of the ball, which made them kick for "dear life," so to speak, instead of dribbling.

The ties to be played off this evening are the 20th Hussars vs. East York, at 4 p.m., and the Royal Fusiliers vs. Royal Irish Rifles, at 5-15 p.m., both of which should produce good games.

Sir R. Udny will accompany the Tirah Field Force as Civil Political Officer; but General Sir William Lockhart will have the supreme political as well as military control of the expedition.

COLONEL SIR W. W. BISSETT.

Colonel Sir W. W. Bissett, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with whom was Lady Bissett, left Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer, the first steamer that left under the new postal arrangements, to take up the important appointment at home to which he was recently nominated, carrying with him the good wishes of a very wide circle of friends and admirers both in this and the Bengal Presidency, who anticipate for him a bright career of future usefulness in the mother country. The newly-created worthy Knight came out to India as a young Lieutenant in the Engineer's Department in 1863, and joined the Public Works Department at the end of 1866, being appointed as a second grade Assistant Engineer on the Rohilkhund-Ter

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE official report on the outbreak of plague in India is now finished, and will shortly be sent with a covering despatch to the India Office.

IN the annual report on the North-Eastern Frontier of Burma mention is made of the discovery of a possible hill station and sanatarium at Sinlumgaba. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner that the site is a most fortunate one, about 5,600 feet above sea level and enjoying an almost English climate; yet it is within 25 miles of Bhamo, or 16 as the crow flies.

THE following sensible ruling of Government has just been published in the General Orders: In all cases of leave out of India on medical certificate, urgent or otherwise, an officer should in future be permitted to proceed on leave as soon as the proceedings of the Board have been approved by the Principal Medical Officer of the District or Command concerned, or the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India in the case of officers at Army Headquarters, and should not be detained at his station, as at present, until the leave is formally sanctioned.

MR. H. W. CHAPMAN, Telegraph Master, Cantonment office, Rangoon was placed under suspension on Wednesday week on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 200. The deficit has been made good. A departmental enquiry is being held prior to legal proceedings being instituted. Mr. Chapman has 22 years' service. Mr. R. Brookes has been ordered to officiate for him *pro tem.*

THE second son of the Maharaja of Sirmur and Nahan has gone to Kohat in command of the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers. The Maharaja addressed the men, 150 in number, before their departure, and said he regretted that illness prevented him from accompanying them personally. Major Rajkumar Sir Bikram Singh is the first native chief who has gone on active service in command of his own troops.

THE railway workshops at Insein are very busy just now, two shifts of men working night and day to complete the urgent work in hand. There are 160 bogie carriages being built, as well as State saloon for His Excellency the Viceroy. The increasing demands upon the workshops owing to the extension of the railway in several directions will probably make their extension a necessity. At night the workshops are illuminated by the electric light.

ACCOUNTS from Kushalgarh speak of wild confusion there owing to there being only one railway siding to accommodate the traffic of two large expeditions, one being raised rapidly to a war footing, the other in the field. Ten or more trains arrive daily and discharge their contents on one congested platform only a little relieved by a newly made Commissariat siding. There is no doctor, and only one military officer to arrange all the details of a huge department and constant despatch of troops and drafts. The absence of a doctor is very serious, the heat is said to be very great, and men taken ill on the platform can receive no aid. For the Railway base of two forces in the field it is preposterous that there should be no proper military staff and no medical aid. Arrangements are in hand to make a second bridge of boats, which will relieve the crush of transport convoys that now wait for hours to get across. The Commissariat staff working day and night are rapidly pushing up to Kohat the supplies for a campaign of several weeks, and thanks to the energy of those below there is no dearth of transport animals of sorts. The N.-W. Railway, as through all this business, is working splendidly.

SEMI OFFICIAL advices received at Washington from Nicaragua report (says the *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent) that the Japanese are secretly negotiating with the authorities of Central America for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, independently and in defiance of the interests of the United States and other nations. It is suspected that England is working in collusion with Japan.

A CONTINENTAL rifle manufacturer who is at present transacting business in England has given to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" some interesting information concerning the manner in which English-made weapons find their way into the hands of the Afridis and other tribesmen beyond the Indian frontier. When the War Office finally decided to call in the Snider, and issue in its stead the Martini-Henry, the discarded weapons were to be broken up, and a similar arrangement is understood to be in force in regard to the Martini-Henrys as they are displaced by the Lee-Metfords. But, according to my informant, the breaking up process is performed in a very perfunctory manner. The woodwork of the stocks is usually burnt out with the result that the more fusible parts of the metalwork are rendered useless, but the action is seldom seriously damaged, and the barrels are "nicked" and "punched" so slightly that a little clever manipulation makes the bulk of them as good as new. After being mutilated the rifles are sold as "scrap" metal, the purchasers being, as a rule, Belgian and German manufacturers. It appears that out of the remains of two or three mutilated weapons, it is always possible to produce one serviceable rifle. A ready market is found for the reconstructed arms in Persia, whence it is not a far cry to the Indian frontier. A considerable supply is also sent to Delagoa Bay en route to the

...oration of the anniversary of the ... Sedan passed off quietly at Berlin, ... the newspaper Press shows some ... of the spirit of defiance, which the ...ide's Berlin correspondent attributes in some measure to the Franco-Russian alliance. Much astonishment and resentment are felt in Germany at some telegrams which have passed between the French Premier and certain Gallophile inhabitants of Lorraine, who congratulated M. Meline on the Franco-Russian Alliance as affording them ground for hope.

IT appears from the last British Consular report from Odessa that the import of Ceylon and Indian teas to Russia is increasing. Last year about 100,000lb. of tea were imported at Odessa from Ceylon. In the first six months of this year shipments amounting to 150,144lb. arrived direct from Ceylon, in addition to a considerable quantity from London. As the amount imported during this period is one and a-half times as much as that for the whole of 1896, it will be seen at what a rapid rate the import of this article is increasing. Indian tea has also been imported as an experiment to the extent of 45,000lb. since Jan. 1 last. These figures in themselves are, the Consul-General remarks, comparatively insignificant; but it is worthy of note that the importation of tea from China decreases in proportion to the increase of that of Ceylon teas. The latter are, however, invariably retailed blended with China teas, as pure Ceylon tea is not appreciated by Russian consumers.

A DEMONSTRATION of the London workmen concerned in this dispute and of those who sympathise with them was held on Sunday (Aug. 29) in Hyde Park. A long procession was formed on the Thames Embankment and marched to the park, where speeches were delivered from eight platforms. Among the speakers were Mr. J. Burns, M.P., Mr. Maddison, M.P., and Mr. G. N. Barnes, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. A resolution expressing hearty concurrence with the movement for an eight-hours day and sympathy with the provincial workers in their struggle with the Northern Employers' Federation was simultaneously carried at all the platforms. Nearly £30,000 was distributed on Saturday to the 40,000 men who are on strike and locked out. According to this morning's papers, a statement has been circulated amongst the unions affected by the lock-out, in which reference is made to the threat of certain firms that they were about to open works on the Continent. It states that a Parliamentary paper has been issued announcing that the Admiralty will not now permit contractors for propelling machinery to supply anything but material of British manufacture.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. L. Daniel, with the overland mails of 2nd September arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 a.m., on Saturday She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alexander, Lt E C
Belcher, Mr
Brandridge, Lieut E A
Borrows, Major E A
Buncher, Mr A J
Dawson, Lieut G B
Elliott, Capt C R
Eazer, Miss
Hutchison, Mr R W
Hare, Mr and Mrs G
Howse, Miss
Hobday, Mr J
Howett, Condr C W
Jamieson, Surgn Capt
James, Mr W A
Landon, Mr F H
Landon, Mr and Miss C
Lean-ruhant, Lieut-Col, Mrs and infant
Lauder, Mr
Mercer, Lt
Miller, Miss M
Naylor, Mr
Prickett, Col
Pearson, Lt
Simpson, Mrs G F
Stewart, Capt and Mrs
Toogood, Mr and Mrs P A
Wight, Surgn Maj and Mrs
Woolwright, Mr A P
Wyatt, Lt ut G N

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Surg Lieut S
Braid, Capt A R
Boddy, Capt R J
Barrett, Major
Bird, Maj
Bull, Mr Rane
Barnes, Mr J P
Cole, Rev Y E F
Coppletone, Capt B M
Creagh, Co.
Clarkson, Lieut
Cowie, Lieut
Duncan, Mr and Mrs D
Dredge, Surgn Lieut J A
Elliott, Mr C F
English, Major J O
Farrington, Mr
Fenton, Surg Lieut A
Hardy, Mr R G
Herbe t, Capt D
Hamilton, Col
Hallow, Lieut Col R C
Hart, Brig-Genl
Haldane, Capt A L
Johnson, Lieut J F W
Kenny, Capt
Lilly, Capt G W
Lushington, Mr P M
Lomax, Major S H
Lockhart, Genl Sir W
Macdonald, Major C
Marlow, Capt B M
Marjoribanks, Surg Lieut J L
Murray, Surg Lieut J E P
Methuen, Lord
Monement, Mr W
O'Hara, Surg Major A J
Pringle, Major A
Patten, Mr G A
Powell, Major A
Quicke, Surgn Major W H
Rochford, Lt Col
Shimwell, Mr W
Smith, Mr Ernest
Sherman, Mr C F

FROM PORT SAID.—Nicholls, Mr J.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Vellini, Mr C

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

SURVIVORS RESCUED BY CHINAMEN.

A SHANGHAI paper contains lengthy reports of the foundering of the Scrabs-owned British steamer Cheang Hye Teng, already briefly reported in our columns.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived at Shanghai from Ningpo on the 25th August, bringing eleven men, consisting of a Eurasian, four Japanese, four Malays, and two Chinese, forming part of the crew of the British steamer Cheang Hye Teng, of Penang, which foundered at sea on the 10th ult. The eleven men had been brought into Ningpo by a Chinese junk which picked them up in an open boat at sea on the 17th instant. When rescued the survivors were in a terrible state of weakness and starvation, having been drifting about in an open boat for six days under a burning sun, without an ounce of food or a drop of water. They were blistered from the fierce sun, and their faces and limbs were swollen, while they could scarcely crawl from weakness.

The Cheang Hye Teng was an iron screw steamer of 923 net tonnage, built at Kelvinghaugh in 1870, and registered as a British steamer in Penang in 1895. She left Penang under the command of Capt. Scott, about three and a half months ago, and, calling at Singapore, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Manila, proceeded to Yokohama, and thence via Kobe, to Moji, where she took in seven Japanese passengers, four women and three men, and left for Ningpo on the 6th ult. Everything went well for two days, but on the 10th she was caught in a typhoon. Huge seas broke over her and swept her decks, deeply laden as she was, and to make matters worse the cargo shifted and gave her a heavy list to starboard. She became unmanageable and pitched about helpless in the trough of the sea, which was running mountains high. Then eventually the water got into her engine room and flooded the stokehold, putting the fires out. She was then absolutely helpless and was continually swept by huge seas. There were six life-boats on board, and Capt. Scott gave orders that they should be filled with provisions, at the same time ordering all hands to take to their life-belts and to be in readiness. The wind was increasing in violence, and the huge seas, which kept continually pouring on the vessel, smashed and swept away four of the boats, including the two which contained the most provisions. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel foundered, and

CAPT. SCOTT SHOT HIMSELF

in the head with a revolver shortly before she went down. The suction caused by the sudden sinking of the vessel drew down the 35 living mortals, as well as the body of Capt. Scott, into the deep, but the sea was so boisterous that it was impossible to tell how many rose to the surface again. Fortunately, the only two life boats that were on the vessel did not sink, and the twelve men, who by some good luck got together after their never-to-be-forgotten immersion, managed to get one of the boats which was floating bottom up, and after much exertion succeeded in turning her over. The water was then bailed out gradually, and they got into her. Three oars were picked up subsequently, but were not of much use, as there were no rowlocks, and there was a strong current running as well. The boatswain sat at the helm, and allowed the boat to drift with the current, which was all he could do, whilst the others were lying helpless and fatigued in the boat. The next day Collins, a Eurasian, took the steering, and as the boat was drifting along it was suddenly discovered that the boatswain was missing, and it is surmised that he must have been washed overboard. For five days the boat drifted, the men of course being

WITHOUT A MORSEL OF FOOD OR WATER,

but after the storm there came the calm, and for two days, for the first time since the foundering of the ship, the three oars were used, they being tied up to the boat with the only available rags—a torn pair of pants—in the absence of rowlocks. At 8 o'clock the next morning, after being seven days out in the open sea, a Chinese junk was sighted bound for Ningpo, and those on board took the unfortunates and treated them humanely. On arrival at Ningpo the owner of the junk requested these men to remain on board till the next morning, as they were very much exhausted. The matter was then reported at the Customs station near mouth of the Ningpo river, and the officer in charge sent the men on to the British Consulate, where they were very courteously provided with necessaries.

THE CHITRAL MEDAL.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—It may interest, and perhaps scandalise, your readers to hear that the Chitral medal is not yet issued to the troops who took part in the gallant feat of arms for which it was granted, though it is now two years and four months since Chitral Fort was relieved. In some regiments as many as 500 men will have completed their service and left the Army without receiving a medal so honourably gained. To add to the general hardship of the case the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Punjab command—I am quite sure without the knowledge of Sir William Lockhart, who has always been the soldier's good friend—has issued an order forbidding even the wearing of the medal ribband in undress uniform. In issuing such an order this official, without shadow of authority, either from the Queen's Regulations or the Indian Army Regulations, takes upon himself to deprive the soldier of wearing the insignia of a decoration bestowed by the Queen herself in recognition of gallant services performed. As an act of tardy justice, I hope that some order will issue from the Horse Guards making a repetition of the present scandal impossible.—Chitral.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School at 7 a.m., and on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at the Town Hall, from 6 p.m.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, on Saturday the 25th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Vigil of Saint Matthew, Evangelist, Apostle and Martyr. 8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 434 and 440.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Saint Matthew's Day.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 448, 315 and 299.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISIS.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Sir Mortimer Durand, now British Minister at Teheran, than whom, from his long experience as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, not to mention his work in connection with the famous Durand Treaty, no one is better qualified to form an opinion as to the extent, probable development, and real significance of the present unrest among the frontier tribes.

Asked first for his views on the general situation, Sir Mortimer Durand said:—

I think the present situation is undoubtedly serious. But there is a good deal of misapprehension regarding what has occurred. For example, those who know nothing about the real condition of affairs imagine that the so-called "forts" in the Khaibar which are said to have "fallen" are British forts in British territory, and that they have been attacked and taken by rebels. This is an entire mistake. One cannot too clearly understand that the frontier tribes who are giving all this trouble are not in British territory, and have not captured any British fort whatever. They occupy a belt of mountain territory lying between India and Afghanistan, and have been for generations independent or practically independent. The Amir and the Government of India, who both had dealings with the tribes, agreed four years ago to define their respective spheres of influence within the tribal belt; but those tribes which were then declared to be within the Indian sphere of influence are by no means to be looked upon as within British territory. The Khaibar is outside the British frontier. It is a trade route of some importance, and was kept open by the Afridis and other tribes, through whose lands the road lies, in consideration of certain payments made to them. They, themselves, supplied the garrisons of the forts or walled enclosures in which the road guards were stationed, and the fall of these forts merely means that the garrisons had either joined or had not very seriously opposed the malcontent sections among the tribesmen.

At the same time the situation is undoubtedly serious. A number of tribes have risen almost simultaneously, and though it is quite possible that the excitement may subside as rapidly as it seems to have arisen, I am afraid we shall lose a good many lives and spend a great deal of money before order is thoroughly restored. Getting at the tribes on their rugged mountains is difficult work, and if, as I see in the newspapers, it is proposed to attack the Afridis in Tera, the operation will be one of considerable magnitude. It will be successful, of course, but you must not expect to see it carried out without careful preparation and some delay. The Afridis regard themselves as quite inaccessible and invincible.

Replying to a question concerning the amount of cohesion among the tribes, Sir Mortimer Durand said:

Strictly speaking, I should say that there is no cohesion among the tribes, but when a tribe rises and gives trouble it is almost always joined by the young bloods of neighbouring tribes, who enjoy a few days sniping at the Sirkar, and then go home again in the most independent fashion. It is apt to spread from one section of the border to another. I think the tribes are incapable of any real combination, or any sustained action against us. But just now there appears to be a general spirit of unrest among them, and this will take some time to quell down.

What do you regard as the cause of all this trouble? Do you think the Turkish victories in Greece had anything to do with it?

There can be no doubt that the victories of the Turks have aroused a certain amount of feeling among Mahomedans elsewhere. But not having been in India for three years, I do not know whether that feeling has been very strongly shown either in Afghanistan or on the frontier. It is exceedingly difficult to say what is the cause of this ferment. The independent tribes are fanatical and easily led away by religious leaders who play upon their extreme ignorance. The history of our dealings with the North-West frontier is a history of incessant risings, and raids, and punitive expeditions. On the present occasion there have been several simultaneous risings and the excitement seems to be greater than usual, but I cannot assign any specific cause for it. The rising of the Orakzais, when the Afridis are said to be quieting down, is merely an instance of the want of accurate combination among the tribes. The Orakzais and the Afridis occupy neighbouring tracts of territory, and are more or less akin. But I would not attach too much importance to the report that the Afridis are quieting down. These tribesmen disperse and gather again with great rapidity, just as the Highland clans used to do.

The Baluchis are entirely separate from the Pathan tribes, and have been managed on a different system. I should be very sorry to see any spread of disorder among them, and I hope it may not occur. But whenever there is serious excitement among the tribes to the northward one must except a certain amount of reflex trouble in the south as well. There are a good many Pathans in the Baluchistan Agency, and there have been a good many cases of Ghazilism on former occasions. The report of the unsafeness of Quetta probably refers to the fact that Quetta is an open station, and that the troops and residents do not for the most part, live inside fortifications. But to be a large station, with plenty of regular troops, and risk anything like a serious attack upon it by the neighbouring tribes seems very unlikely. It is quite possible for Ghazis to attack individuals here as they used to do in Peshawar and elsewhere, but that is a different thing altogether.

Asked whether these events would entail any change of frontier policy, Sir Mortimer Durand said:

I think probably some modifications of our frontier arrangements will be necessary at certain points, but it is impossible to say in what direction those modifications will be. Our frontier policy has to adapt itself to varying circumstances and conditions on different portions of the border. It is not possible to forecast the action which the Government of India may find itself called upon to take with regard to any particular tribe. When the Afridis have been punished, some fresh arrangement will no doubt be made for the control of the Khaibar. The hitherto existing arrangement was based on money payment to the Afridis and other tribes concerned, and they had the power to close the Khaiba Pass any moment. By his influence with the tribal chiefs Colonel Warburton succeeded for years in keeping the Pass thoroughly quite, and safe, and he deserved the greatest credit for it, but the arrangement was a precarious one at the best, and it will probably be found desirable to substitute for it something more solid. But these are matters for the Government of India to decide on the spot. In conclusion, Sir Mortimer Durand added: It is quite impossible for me to express any opinion as to whether the Amir is concerned in these tribal disturbances, as alleged. That is a matter upon which the Government of India alone is in a position to form an opinion. I believe him to be a man of great practical sagacity, and not the least likely to break with us, but whether he has behaved well or badly in this respect I do not know, and I have no right to express an opinion. As to his assisting us in putting down the risings, I cannot say what he would do if asked, but I cannot imagine his being asked. The Government of India has ample strength to do that for itself, and would certainly not call in the Amir to help. I do not think people in England realise how efficient the Indian army is. If the frontier tribes have to be punished they will be punished. We must expect some loss of life, and even some occasional mishaps from night surprises and the like, but the end is certain, however many tribes may give trouble at once.

VIEWS OF GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW.

General Sir Robert Low, who commanded the expedition two years ago that operated through the Swat Valley for the relief of Chitral, has accorded an interview to a representative of the Central News. Sir Robert took no pessimistic view of the situation in the north-west of India. "We have enough troops there," he said "and they could restore order in a very short time. It would be unwise to move, if they can avoid it, for three weeks, as least until the climate gets more healthy, and they will require at least a fortnight or so to collect transport, because it will have to be mule transport, at least for the advance line."

"Is there any probability of the Swat tribesmen breaking out again, or of any of the other tribes combining with the Afridis?"

"As we hold Malakhand they could not come across to join the Afridis, and the Bauuais have lost very heavily already, and would not fight much more. The Upper Swats, their neighbours, are coming in and giving up their arms. None of the tribes will be able to join together in the way of massing, but they might by rising and fighting in their own country.

"The Orakzais are on the move, and there is a good deal of unrest. It is impossible, when there is a wave of fanaticism, to say how far it will spread, but they could be dealt with with the greatest ease. With the troops in the Swat Valley, at Malakhand, in the Tochi Valley, and at Peshawar, as they are at the present moment, if any of them advanced it would be quite impossible for the tribes opposite those different forces to combine to assist each other; they would have to look out for themselves. So there can be no real difficulty in bringing any one of the tribes to order.

"When the Afridi rising is put down we ought to take possession of the Tirah Hill, which dominates the whole of the Afridi tribe. There is serious fighting in store with the Afridis unquestionably, but they must be punished, and the way to keep them quiet in future is to take up a position which dominates them. It will be necessary to make a road as we have done up to Malakhand—one we could slip troops up easily."

"Will there be any serious difficulty in reopening the Khaibar Pass?"

"We have sufficient troops on the frontier now to reopen the Khaibar Pass in a few hours, if necessary, but there is not the slightest necessity of doing it until we have punished the Afridis, and it would be well, if possible, to put it off for three weeks, as it is frightfully hot there just now. It is hot work garrisoning the Khaibar Pass with our own troops. In these narrow places you cannot put a large number on to the crest of a hill because of sanitary conditions. There is the water supply to be considered, and it is impossible to locate a large number in a small space having due regard to health. Ali Musjid is a little conical hill sticking up in the middle of the Khaibar Pass. I do not suppose it would hold more than 200 or 300 men, and then the sanitary conditions would be such that they would probably have tremendous sickness before very long. When we bring the tribes to order we should probably re-employ levies from that particular part to occupy a position like Tirah in sufficient strength. It would be the sanatorium of the Peshawar Valley."

Sir Robert had a word of warning for British newspapers readers. They see, he said, a flaring account in the newspapers of forts being burnt, but these forts are mere barracks. "For the last fifteen or sixteen years they have been simply turned into living places for the tribal levies. They have no pretensions to being forts in any way. I do not suppose there are any remains of the old fortifications of the time of the Afghan War. People think the taking of Ali Musjid is another Metz, while in reality it is nothing but a group of huts."

Asked as to the causes of the feeling of discontent and uneasiness prevalent throughout the whole of India, Sir Robert Low said: "It is very much due to our own action. We have to consider not only the frontier, but the interior of the country as well. We have for many years allowed treason to be spoken and published, not only by natives of India, but occasionally by our own people in India, and at home. Englishmen look upon this as just so much smoke, but Orientals have not the common sense of Englishmen. They look upon it as true, and think the nation is becoming weak. This feeling spreads throughout our territory, even to the borders. There is not the slightest doubt that our Indian papers are read in Afghanistan, and made free use of by people who are at enmity with us. We have to look also to the fact that certainly since Lord Ripon's time we have been educating large numbers of natives; but instead of getting the best of the population, who would be prepared to pay for their education, we have got the scum of it, and every man who receives our education, unless he gets the Government employment, undoubtedly feels that he is ill-treated, and becomes an enemy of the Government. This is also looked upon as a sign of weakness by Oriental Princes, none of whom would dream of allowing such a thing on his own territory for one moment.

"As regards the outbreak on the frontier, there is not the slightest doubt in the world that these tribes would never have risen had they not felt perfectly sure in their own minds that they were heavily backed, probably by Afghanistan. The Amir is in a very difficult position. When you look to the signs of the last four or five months, to his summoning all the mullahs for a conference, and to his withdrawing his agents from our seaports, there is very little doubt, I should say, that he had thought, like a great many people in India, that we really were becoming weak.

"When I was advancing on Chitral, they came across and fought us, and we killed a good lot of them. That was at the very moment when the British public were celebrating Nazrulla Khan. He himself said, and will say now, that he had done without his cognisance, but it was not done without the cognisance of his Commander-in-Chief. That is an impossibility."

Sir Robert Low is opposed to the principle of subsidising native princes. "Since the days of our occupation of the Peshawar Valley," he said, "in fact, since the days of the Lawrences, we have invariably dealt with the tribes by giving them subsidies. This is always a sign of weakness, and we should take advantage of this opportunity of putting a stop to that system. Instead of giving them subsidies, we should obtain from them a nominal tribute of some kind to show that they are our suzeraius. Along the whole frontier we allow them to blackmail us. The point to aim at in reference to these troops is not only that they should remain at peace with us, but that we should have free access through their territory, especially on the Afghan frontier.

"Probably when the operations against the rebellious tribes are concluded Afghanistan will quieten down."

"It is beginning to quieten down now in my opinion, but in all probability in the course of the next three weeks the majority of them would be only too happy to come in. Whether or not we are obliged to occupy a position in the Afridi country, which it is to be hoped we shall not, we should avoid, at all events, introducing our laws and regulations amongst them. All we want of them is that they should be good neighbours; that we should have free access through their country; and that the trade routes should be open."

In a letter to the *Standard*, under date of Aug. 31, Sir R. Low writes:—"The Government of India have done their primary duty of guarding our unarmed villages in the plains from the tribes in revolt. The next duty of sending troops into the hills to restore order is now occupying their attention, and as some impatience at the delay in doing so is being manifested, I would point out that though the troops themselves are ready, it would be worse than useless to send them into the enemy's country till they can be maintained there. To maintain troops in the field with food and munitions of war requires the collection and equipment of a large quantity of transport animals, and this takes time. We may, however, be sure that the work is being done with all possible energy and despatch. Let me also repeat that if the effect of the advance of our troops should be, as I still profoundly believe it will be, to retake the Khaibar Pass with ease, as, if the Afridis who now hold it remained there after the advance was made, they would be cut off from their homes. We may, therefore, reasonably hope that the Khaibar Pass will fall into our hands again simultaneously with the arrival of our troops and without serious loss in recapturing it. I also hope that the first success of our arms will give the signal for the collapse of the present uprising on the frontier; but a little patience at the present moment and trust in the energy of the authorities in India, are very desirable."

STATEMENT BY SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

The ultimate outcome of all this fighting around the Khaibar cannot, of course (says Sir Auckland Colvin, writing in the *Saturday Review*), be doubted. We may be sure that the British forces now gathered and gathering on the border will give a good account of the enemy. Whether other tribes will not join in, and whether a considerably larger force will not ultimately be needed than the 40,000 men, now said to be all told along the frontier, may, however, be well doubted. When the British forces resume the offensive, expeditions will have to be organised into the tribal country at various points along the border; communications must be maintained between each such expedition and its base, and at each base reinforcements, reserves, and provisions must be concentrated. The reports which are published of the complete subjugation of the Swat country are probably premature. The few villages remaining to be burned villages visited by Sir Bindon Blood's troops have no doubt yielded to superior force. But it is evident that the mass of the fighting men have retreated into the inner country; the "Mujans," or religious leaders, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, have not surrendered themselves; no "jirgah," or tribal deputation, has presented itself to arrange conditions; the giving up 500 or 700 rifles only from among so many thousand armed men alone shows that this alleged submission of the Swati tribe is premature. While deprecating needless alarm, it is no less necessary to avoid equally groundless confidence or to place reliance on obviously imperfect information. The situation is accurately summed up and cannot be better expressed than in Reuter's special service message from Bombay, dated the 25th inst., and published in the London papers the day following:—"With the Khaibar Pass believed to be held by the Afridis, the Orakzais threatened isolated posts in the Kurram Valley, the Mohmands meditating the renewal of hostilities around Shabkadr, thousands of men engaged in crushing the revolt in the Swat Valley, and two large brigades holding the Tochi Valley, and where the Mahsud Waziris are once more restive, it is evident that the Indian Government is at the present moment confronted by a grave crisis, involving heavy expenditure and probably considerable loss of life." No doubt; and is the Indian labourer, or the Indian artisan—is it our Indian fellow-subject only—who is to meet this little account? The long foreseen and foretold military bill has fallen due at last, and has been presented with a vengeance. Somehow or other it must be honoured. Serious as the military task now before the Government of India may be, Lord Elgin and his Council will meet with less difficulty, it may be apprehended, in putting down the tribal risings than in finding the resources necessary to defray their cost, without adding materially to the discontent and irritation already too rife among our own Indian fellow-subjects, and having its roots in fiscal pressure and in the growing popular belief of the increasing poverty of India.

SIR JAMES LYALL'S VIEWS.

Sir James Lyall writes to the *Times*:—The Mussulman unrest in India proper is no doubt mainly due, as the writer of the article in your issue of today says, to sympathy with the Sultan and his Mussulman subjects. . . . But it is not the cause of the recent outbreaks of the tribes on the Punjab border. It is only at most the oil which has caused a smouldering fire to burst into a gentle flame. The fire was lit by the forward policy in regard to these independent Afghan tribes which was revived in 1887 by the Government of India. I say revived because it was one part of Lord Lytton's general forward policy, which, with some other parts thereof, was laid aside on the lamented death of Cavagnari, and the consequent renewal of the Afghan war. The high promoters of this policy believed that by generous allowances to chiefs and headmen, and timely support of their authority by the slight and very occasional use or show of armed force, it would be easy to get into friendly relations with the tribes, and to secure their services and effective control of their country. They very imperfectly apprehended the peculiar temper of these particular tribes, the warmth of their love of their hereditary independence, and the keenness of their dislike to becoming the subjects of a non-Mussulman Power. . . . I quite agree that this is no time for volunteering advice to the Government of India, but it seems to me important that the idea should not become ingrained into the public mind that these outbreaks are simply due to an anti-English feeling in connection with events in Turkey, or to mere religious fanaticism. At the present day the preaching of mullahs would not move these people to any general action unless there was a deep personal feeling other than religious to work upon. As to their supposed love of fighting, they now will know our power, and do not rise against us with a light heart.

Lord George Hamilton visited the India Office on Sept. 1, and was engaged for several hours in consultation with the chief permanent officials.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE *Times* prints the following letters:—

(1) Sir,—I should like to point out, with great respect, that General Dashwood's letter in your issue of the 20th does not in the least improve the "assertion" as to the uselessness of voluntary hospitals into anything more than assertion. The assertion of a recent Army Sanitary Commission is the very thing in issue. Where is the proof? Those who ask do not throw out a mere fishing inquiry in the hope that something favourable to their case will come to hand. They ask with very solid reason. But it is intrinsically impossible to prove their negative proposition that there has been no fair trial of the voluntary hospitals. It is quite otherwise with the positive proposition which General Dashwood seems to advance. If it is true that there has been a fair trial it can be readily proved. The material points are simply—where, when, how, and over what precise and recent period? May I point out, further, that General Dashwood's very natural treatment of the last Commission's report as a recantation of the report of January, 1894 (not 1893), can scarcely be allowed. The Commission is in the nature of a corporation with a shifting personnel. Its personnel has shifted substantially, though not entirely, since 1894. The two reports have emanated from two different bodies of men. Further, the Commission of 1894 did not, as General Dashwood supposes, report adversely to compulsory hospitals "because they had not reduced disease to a mere fraction." Let them speak for themselves. They say:—"Not only did these hospitals fail to effect a reduction in the ratio . . . but, as it happens, these diseases increased during the term of years in which they were in full operation. We believe that the best practical means of diminishing the prevalence of these diseases is to be found in establishing a system of voluntary lock hospitals. "&c. Upon the data regarding voluntary experiments up to Jan. 21, 1894, the Commission, as then constituted, was as competent to decide as the personnel of March, 1897, and more competent, since it was their special and immediate duty to sift and appreciate those data. I believe it is undisputed that in a short time the voluntary hospitals were reduced from seventy to thirteen for 108 military stations. In short, the assertion of the 1897 Commission is frankly challenged, and the points of the challenge, if I may recapitulate, them once more, are these, and these only:—When, where, how, and over what period since Jan. 21, 1894, were fair trials made of voluntary hospitals in India? There is, of course, no question of integrity, but only one of right judgment in digesting evidence—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, George C. Cope. 20, Endsleigh-terrace, W.C., Sept. 9.

(2) Sir,—To take up your space in trying to prove that voluntary hospitals were effective is to fling a dead horse. Please allow me to say, in reply to Mr. Cope, that the following gentlemen who were members of the Army Sanitary Committee in 1893 are still members of it:—General Sir E. Wood, Colonel Locock, Sir D. Galton, Surgeon-General Marston, and Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; and they in 1897, as heedless acting on what facts and experience proved, recanted as regards their opinions expressed in 1893, both as to the failure of lock hospitals and the usefulness of voluntary institutions. I am quite correct as regards the date 1893. It was at the close of that year that they reported, "When the rules were at last promulgated"—i.e., lock hospitals, &c.—"the sanitary arrangements were sanguine that these diseases," . . . "would be reduced to a mere fraction," "but there can be no doubt that the outcome was a failure," and they further say, "the facts, so far as we can ascertain them, lead us to the conclusion that the compulsory hospital system has proved a failure," and they go on to recommend as a means of diminishing these diseases "a system of voluntary hospitals," which in 1887 they observe have unquestionably a distinguished man, spared no efforts to entertain and please his guests. It is reported that Admiral Harris is going on leave for six weeks. Captain Grenfell (Royal Sovereign) will probably act for him during his absence.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that, according to the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Bourse Gazette*, the suggestion recently made by Lord Salisbury for a settlement of the indemnity question is regarded as "a manœuvre for the benefit of Great Britain," the intention being to "create a bond of interest between Great Britain and the new Dual Alliance, and at the same time to provoke Germany to dissatisfaction with that alliance."

GREECE AND GERMANY.

The Hellenic Government has made to Germany certain proposals for proving for the claims of the bondholders. It offers to add the tax on cut tobacco to the monopolies already assigned for the service of the bonds, and, if necessary, to concede the surplus of the stamp tax over the amount that may be required for the service of the indemnity loan. It further proposes to give to representatives of the bondholders a dominant position in the "monopoly society" controlling the allocated revenues and to increase its powers of control.

Yesterday, the reply of the German Government to these proposals was received. It refuses to enter into any discussion of proposals having reference to the old loans until the Ambassadors at Constantinople have arrived at a decision on the whole financial question. On the other hand, the *Times'* Athens correspondent says, the Athens Government has received assurances that Great Britain resolutely adheres to the position it has taken up with regard to the complete evacuation of Thessaly independently of the payment of any part of the war indemnity.

TERRIBLE ALPINE FATALITY.

A TERRIBLE Alpine fatality is reported from Switzerland. The Pastor of Sion, in the Rhone Valley, started on Wednesday September 1 with a party of seven, mostly young people, to make the ascent of Mont Saltaz, near Evolena. They were in two groups of four each, and it was the second, consisting of the clergyman and three young men, which was swept by an avalanche into a crevasse a thousand feet in depth. One of the victims was a native of London, named Bernard Swinstead. An English tourist has disappeared from Interlaken, and it is feared that he has met with an accident.

TOMMY ATKINS AS PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. TWEEDIE, C.S.I., writing in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September on "The British Soldier as a Plague Commissioner," gives his views both of the soldier and the Indian native. What (he asks) is the net result of experiences gained in India, in Afghanistan, and in Abyssinia? Why, that when Professor Gokhale's stories about our soldiers playing the ruffian with native woman began to be hawked, the cloven foot of race-malignity and falsehood showed itself in a moment. Forty years ago our soldiers assaulted, captured, and partly pillaged cities like Lucknow and Delhi, without, so far as I ever heard, the commission of a single outrage on women. A little later, it befell an active subaltern to administer the civil affairs and direct the police of a large cantonment; and he cannot, in writing these lines, recall to mind an instance in which the family life of the people was trenched on by the British soldier. In Christian Abyssinia, where the women are unveiled and unsecluded, the same eye-witness thinks he may say with safety, no offence of the kind indicated was ever reported. Under the Residency flag in Central India nothing occurred to break the unblemished record. With the army in Afghanistan the case was in no wise different. From Peshawar to Kabul our soldiers' tents were freely entered by both married and unmarried women with milk or fruit for sale. At one time my tent stood pitched for several months on a ridge at Gandamak. Near it was the bell-tent of a party of Sappers. Every word spoken under the one canvas made its way within the other. The group of signallers included a sprightly youth—from his speech a Londoner—who was equally strong in elocution and copious in quotations from Shakespeare. The refinement of his address to the libbesome milksellers would have done credit to a professional actor. For him one of these was Ariel; another Desdemona; a third Juliet, and so forth. The verses which he spouted to each in character, when she entered the tent on her morning rounds, seemed none the less pleasing to the honest women from their not understanding a word of them!

With memories of this kind crowding on one, it may easily be imagined how incredible appeared the Poona scandals. If our countrymen who take the shilling

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S RETURN TO PARIS.

PRESIDENT FAURE landed at Dunkirk between nine and ten o'clock onTuesday morning (Aug. 31.) on his return from Russia. The weather was very wet and squally, and greatly marred the decorations in the streets along which he was driven to see the chief places of interest. A luncheon was given by the Municipal authorities, at which choristers and musicians, some of latter being boys in military costume sang and played. The Mayor complimented M. Faure on his voyage, referred to French sympathy at the death of Alexander III., and remarked that the alliance was all the more precious because without infringing the eternal principal of justice it would certainly consolidate the peace of the world.

M. Faure, in respondint, said :—"I thank the town of Dunkirk for greeting the return of the President of the Republic with the same acclamations with which it celebrated his departure for Russia, and which have had their echo, as you say, far beyond the limits of your superb road-stead. You will understand that at this moment my thought is carried back to the great empire which has just given the French Republic, in the person of its Chief Magistrate the grand reception the memory of which will always make our hearts thrill with patriotic emotion. You have with reason recalled how France, ever faithful, knows how to share the joys and troubles of her friends. By its loyalty, its prudence, and its political spirit, our democracy has restored our county to its true rank among the nations. By its fidelity it has attracted and retained the affection of the people and has established in a common ideal of peace this close union of two great nations which constitutes one of the most considerable events of the close of our century. (Cheers.) It is with really great pleasure that I make these utterances in your hard-working city, and that I raise my glass in its honour. I drink to the prosperity of your town and the greatness of the Fatherland."

The "Marseillaise" and the Russian Hymn were then played, and M. Faure, before taking the train for Paris, handed to the officers of the Bruix the decorations which the Tsar had sent them, and which they would have received from his hands if the vessel had not broken down. The train conveying the President to Paris arrived at six o'clock, and the procession through the streets advanced so slowly that it took an hour to reach the Elysee. At the marquee erected by the merchants of the capital on the Place de l'Opera the President and his suite left the carriages to listen to an address on behalf of the Committee of Commerce. The address was as follows :—

"Monsieur le President,—All Frenchman experience the same patriotic joy at the homage bestowed upon you in Russia and the solemn consecration of an alliance formed for insuring peace. Trade and industry testify to you all their gratitude. We rejoice especially at the thought that all our fellow citizens will benefit by the happy effects of a prosperity for which we have a right to hope. Peace is our dearest wish. It will permit us to accomplish the work of 1900. That date, Monsieur le President, will give to you once again the emotions and joys which are the just recompense due to you. Proud, too, Monsieur le President, to give you the assurance that, inspired by your lofty example, we shall offer our most loyal co-operation in all that can be done for the glory of and the greatness of the Republic.

The Alsace-Lorraine federated societies and several other bodies also presented addresses, for which the President briefly returned thanks. The Alsace address spoke of the Russian alliance as based on right, justice, and equity, and I may here mention that some wreaths were deposited this morning on the Strasburg statue. At 6-30 the President re-turned to his carriage, and, followed by that of M. Hanotaux and then by those of the other Ministers, moved on along the Boulevards. There were many cries of "Vive Hanotaux!" and some of "Vive Meline!" but the "Vive Felix Faure!" was so frequent, and the constant demonstrations of sympathy for the President so spontaneous and so warm, that he was forced to continue the whole distance to the Elysee with uncovered head, bowing to the crowd with hat in hand.

A BOMB NEAR THE MADELEINE.—"DOWN WITH WILLIAM."

When the Presidential procession was near the Madeleine a bomb was exploded ; but the sound was overborne in the cheers of the people, and it is doubted whether M. Faure heard it. The infernal machine consisted of a tin box, pieces of which were subsequently picked up, and it had contained gunpowder, small pieces of metal and nails. No one was hurt. Two arrests were made, and for a short time, by the shutting of the iron gates at the foot of the steps to the Madeleine, the entire crowd at that spot were kept prisoners.

Free performances, were given in the afternoon at the Theatre Francais and at night at the Opera.

The Boulevards at night were as thronged as at the July festivals, and vehicles, even where allowed, could move along only with difficulty.

At 11 p.m. on Sept. 1, a band of 150 persons with flags left the Opera and proceeded in the direction of the Elysee shouting "Down with William." They were stopped by the police in the Rue d'Agueseau, and were dispersed after a scuffle. Two young men were arrested, and will be prosecuted.

Reports from the provinces speak of lavish decorations and illuminations. Algiers also shared in these demonstrations, which have thus a truly national character.

TWO INTERESTING TELEGRAMS.

"On Aug. 31, at Dunkirk, just after landing, M. Faure telegraphed as follows to the Emperor to the address of "The Grand Manœuvres near Warsaw" :—

"At the moment of setting foot on French soil my first thought is for your Majesty, for her Majesty the Empress, and for the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial greeting given to the President of the Republic excites throughout France a feeling of emotion and joy. It will leave in our hearts memories which cannot be effaced. I beg your Majesty to accept once more the expression of my thanks and of the good wishes which I formulate for your happiness, for that of the Empress and the Imperial family, and for the greatness and prosperity of Russia."

The reply of the Emperor from Warsaw, Lazienky, reads thus : "The Empress and I are indeed grateful for the kind words which you have just sent us. It is with pleasure that we shall cherish the memory of the visit paid by the President of the Republic to Russia, whose heart has once more throbbed in unison with that of France." Having read these telegrams to the Cabinet on Sept. 1, President Faure proposed that the Ministers of Justice, War, and Marine should submit to him signature a certain number of pardons, and this proposal was accepted. M. Faure left Paris on Sept. 1 for Havre, where he is to spend a few quiet days at his villa.

The Tsar is reported to have asked the President to release the French sailors who were under sentence for breaches of discipline. He also desired the Commander of the French squadron to tell the Minister of Marine that he hoped he would send ships flying the French colours more frequently to Russian ports.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The Socialists alone have refused to join in the general enthusiasm in the French capital, and M. Jaures, in an article in the "Matin," announces that he will demand the publication of the treaty, that Parliament may ratify or reject it.

The open declaration of the Franco-Russian alliance is regarded in France with the greatest satisfaction while it naturally forms the subject of general comment in the Continental Press. The German papers and the Germanophil journals of Austria attempt to minimise its importance.

The "Soir" prints what purports to be the secret history of the new alliance with Russia. According to this account, which is credited which a semi-official origin, the treaty is quite recent—in fact, the outcome of President Faure's visit. It is described as alik offensive and defensive. The President's return is being awaited with much enthusiasm in France. As a sort of first fruits of the new alliance, Russia is to establish a legation for political purposes in Morocco.

THE SPEECHES ON BOARD THE POTHUAU.

"The two speeches of the Tsar and the President on board the Pothuau which crowned the Imperial festivities were not delivered extempore, but read at the lunch table after having been carefully written down beforehand, in the case of such important utterances, and, indeed, always when the Russian Emperor is the speaker, this preparation is well understood, and is perhaps only natural in the circumstances. On the face of them every word of these two speeches had been previously studied by Count Muravieff and M. Hanotaux. It was necessary to get in the word 'alliance' in some way or other. The French at home demanded it, and without it the Germans were inclined to discount the visit of the French President in their own favour. Had M. Felix Faure returned home without this coveted and magical word having been pronounced by the Tsar, his triumph would have been less complete and brilliant. Hence the phrase 'friendly and allied nations.' Persons who have opportunities of knowing assert that the President made use of the words 'united and allied' nations, and that the word friendly was afterwards substituted for united to correspond exactly with the phrase used by the Tsar."

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or is falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the dis agreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair clean, highly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 35, Farrington Road, London.

THE DENOUNCED TREATIES.

LORD SALISBURY'S DESPATCH.

CORRESPONDENCE was published on Aug. 31 respecting the termination of the commercial treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and Great Britain and Germany. On July 28 Lord Salisbury gave notice to the Belgian and German Governments of his intention to terminate the treaties. On the same day explanatory despatches were sent :—

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir F. Plunket.

Foreign Office, July 28, 1897.

Sir,—With reference to my preceding despatch, I have to request you to address a note to the Belgian Government informing them, in the sense of the present despatch, of the reasons which have decided Her Majesty's Government to give notice of termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 22, 1862.

The general stipulations of the Treaty in question, being based on the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment, are in accordance with the present views of Her Majesty's Government, but Article XV. is in the following terms :—

"Article XV.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin."

A stipulation to such effect is entirely unusual in commercial treaties. No record exists in the archives of this department of the circumstances under which this article was adopted, or of the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government at the time to enter into an engagement of such a nature, and it would appear probable that the insertion of these words must have been due to oversight or to a want of adequate consideration of the exact consequences which would flow from them.

The Belgian Government are aware that for many years past the British self-governing Colonies have enjoyed complete tariff autonomy, and that in all recent commercial treaties concluded by Great Britain it has been customary to insert an article empowering the self-governing Colonies to adhere, or not, at will. No such article is contained in the Anglo-Belgian Treaty of 1862, and the consequence is that certain of the British Colonies, which are all comprised within its operation, find themselves committed by treaty to a commercial policy, which is not in accordance with the views of the re-pon-ible Colonial Ministers, nor adequate to the requirements of the people.

Beyond this, the provisions of Article XV. of the Treaty of the Treaty of 1832, quoted above, constitute a barrier against the internal fiscal arrangements of the British Empire, which is inconsistent with the close ties of commercial intercourse which subsist, and should be consolided, between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government find themselves compelled to terminate a treaty which is no longer compatible with the general interests of the British Empire. They are, however, anxious at once to commence negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty, from which the stipulations of Article XV. shall be excluded, and which, whilst containing a clause providing for the facultative adhesion of the British self-governing Colonies, shall in other respects be similar to the treaty now denounced.

Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the Belgian Government will share their wish for the speedy conclusion of a new and mutually satisfactory treaty, in the negotiations of which Her Majesty's Government will be happy to consider any suggestions for improved stipulations which may be suggested by the experience gained during the thirty-five years' continuance of the treaty of 1862.—I am, &c.,

(Signed.) SALISBURY.

A similar despatch was sent to Berlin.

The German Government merely took note of the denunciation. The Belgian Government at once expressed a desire to renew the treaty minus the Colonial clause.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception on his return to Canada has been most enthusiastic.

The enthusiastic welcome home extended to the Canadian Premier culminated (says the *Times'* Ottawa correspondent) in a great demonstration in Montreal on Aug. 30. The Champ de Mars in the rear of City Hall was in a blaze of light. A platform had been erected there, and to this Sir Wilfried Laurier was conducted. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people had assembled around it. Replying to the civic address read by the Mayor, Sir Wilfrid said for a long time he had hoped and prayed that he would not close his eyes in death till he saw Canada take her place among the nations. (Cheers) That day had at length arrived, for on the day when England denounced the German and Belgian treaties Canada took her proper place among the nations of the earth.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

THE KAISER AND "THE BRAVE BRITISH ARMY."

THE German autumn manœuvres began on Aug. 30 with a review of the 8th Army Corps at Coblenz, in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Duke of Cambridge. Not only will an unprecedented number of troops be engaged in these manœuvres, but the military spectacle will also be fraught with a certain political significance. On no occasion since the war of 1870-71 have so many German troops been concentrated in one spot as will be during the friendly encounter between the 8th and 11th Army Corps and the two Bavarian corps. The two armies, known as the West and the East, will comprise 143 battalions, 115 squadrons, 111 field batteries, twenty-one technical companies, and three companies of military aeronauts.

Speaking at a banquet given at Coblence on Aug. 30 in connection with the manœuvres, the Emperor William said :—"A review in the Rhineland! What an entrancing, what a splendid spectacle! But a review on the banks of the Rhine, in front of the old and historical town of Coblence, how it appeals to our hearts! The sight of the efficient soldiers from the Rhine Provinces with your Royal Highness (the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden) commands has filled me with great joy, but also with deep melancholy, because the place on which we stand, the town in which we are staying, are witnesses to a great time and remind us of great names and figures. We will, however, not forget that, especially for us in the army, the times when the Emperor William the Great lived at Coblence have become of fundamental importance. Here ripened the work which he was called to carry out. Here he was permitted, in quiet retirement, to perfect his reorganization of the army, which much attacked and often misunderstood, stood the test too brilliantly. His people has proved by three victorious wars that he was right. And now to pass from our glance back into old times to the things of to-day. The fine army corps which I have taken from the hands of a General whose name was bravery, whose very being was chivalry, and whose life was loyalty on the battlefield as in times of peace, I have now handed over to you" (turning to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden) "the grandson of the Great Emperor, the son of an august Princess, who would not let herself be prevented from appearing among us to-day in the spirit of her lamented illustrious mother and dwelling with us here on the memory of the past.

"The corps has been accorded a high honour by the decision of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, for a long period Commander-in-Chief of the brave British Army, to appear here in order to lead past me his brave historical regiment. I express to your Royal Highness my hearty thanks. The corps is highly favoured by your presence. We may welcome in the illustrious person of your Royal Highness a contemporary of our departed grandfather, who, I can say from personal knowledge, always spoke with the highest esteem and greatest friendship for your Royal Highness, and extolled your Royal Highness's military attainments. My dear Fritz" (turning to the Hereditary Grand Duke) "to-day's parade does the corps and yourself full credit in every respect, and we may say with a good conscience that the sons of the Rhineland who marched past to-day are as ready to do their duty and are as efficient and as brave as they were in the time of the Great Emperor. It rests with us to preserve the army, the work of the Great Emperor, in all its branches, and to defend it from any influence or criticism from without, and I hope that every General will strive, each in his own sphere, as loyally and as sincerely and with as good success as you to attain this end. In this assurance I raise my glass and drink to the welfare of the Eighth Army Corps and its commanding General. The Eighth Army Corps—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

The German Emperor spoke at some length at the ceremony of unveiling the monument to the Emperor William I. at Coblence on Aug. 31. Subsequently, at a banquet in the Royal Castle, the Emperor again spoke, and referring to his grandfather, said he "again raised on high a precious jewel and made it sparkle with bright rays. It is kingship by the grace of God, kingship with its onerous duties, its endless constant toils and tasks, with its tremendous responsibility before the Creator, from which no mortal, no Minister, no Chamber of Deputies, no nation can release the Sovereign . . . For me it shall be an exalted duty to walk in the paths designated for us by that great ruler."

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co.—Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly at Allahabad, Delhi, Cawnpur, Jubbulpore Lahore, Sirsa, Indore, and Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karachi and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Cuddapah, Belgaum, Sholapur, Raipur, Jhansi and Agra, and the minimum 4° in excess at Karwar, Sholapur, Raipur, Jacobabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Nagpur, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo. The isobars indicate the weather to the east of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is unsettled. The abnormal chart shows that the weather on and off the Malabar Coast and to the west and south of Colombo is also slightly unsettled. The monsoon is now extremely weak on the West Coast, and no rain beyond local showers is likely at present. The Mail steamer Shannon left Aden on the 12th, and reports having experienced no to Longitude 52° E. light southerly and easterly winds and calm ; thence to Longitude 60° E. moderate to gentle monsoon and south-west swell ; to arrival, light west-north-westerly and easterly winds and fine weather.

A. J. L. GRUMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Saturday: Pressure has decreased slightly in the south of peninsula and increased elsewhere. The shallow depression over south Punjab is still shown, but the principal feature in the weather is the large area of low pressure overlying the greater part of the Bay. Within this low pressure area a centre of depression is probably developing. The winds now show an indraught towards the centre of the Bay, but with this exception, the general directions are the same as yesterday. The force is generally lighter than usual. Mean temperature is normal in Gujarat and Central India, below normal in Assam, Upper Burma, and East Bengal, and higher than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and five at Jacobabad. The weather has been very showery in Burma and Assam, and fine with a few passing showers elsewhere. The principal amounts are over one inch at Bhamo, and Dhabri, and in all other places the rainfall is less than one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplada.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	71	73	72	03	75	53	61	33
Saturday September 18 ...	0	00	0	02	0	00	0	00
Sunday, September19 ...	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total.....	71	73	72	02	75	53	69	33
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1896.	84	02	84	26	92	62	86	78
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1895.	73	34	62	39	64	85	62	93

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	205	38
Thursday, September 16	0	35
Total.....	205	73

DAMAN RAINFALL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	59	93
Wednesday, September 15	0	29
Tuesday, September 16	1	7
Total.....	61	29
Total during previous year up to 16th Sept....	64	45

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·761
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air.....	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	78·1
General Direction of wind	E8E. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 161
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month.....	10·91
year	69·33
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 18th September ...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 18.

10 p.m.	80·8

SUNDAY.—SEPT. 19.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	85·4
6 p.m.	84·4

A CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION

RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

THEY say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn't an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery detest company. They want to be left alone. They hate to be elbowed and questioned and talked to. A wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured man, after a battle, is the same. Ailments that are mostly fancy, tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine and dangerous diseases don't incite to speech. Crisis which are big with fate usually come and go in quiet.

That is why Mrs. Scuffham had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about.

"Up to April 1881," she writes, "I never knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and after eating my chest felt heavy and painfull and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently I became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unloose my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body.

"Even the lightest food gave me pain ; a little fish setting my heart to beating at a great rate. My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn out. At night I got no sleep to speak of and in the morning I felt worse indeed than when I went to bed. I also suffered a great deal from my feet being puffed up and sore. I could scarcely get about the house. When I went shopping I had to ride to the town and back as I could only walk a few yards.

"As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and gave up hopes of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took medicines, and consulted a clever doctor at Derby who examined me and said my heart was weak. He also gave me medicines, but I got only temporary ease from them, and in a short time was as bad as before. All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had not desire for company. On the contrary, I seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and fancies ran away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered in this way will understand what I mean.

"Year after year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannot put in words, nor do I wish to try. It will answer the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a half years, as much dead as alive. I spent pounds on pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it.

"In October, 1892, a book was left at our house, and I read in it of cases like mine being cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bardel, the chemist in Normanton Street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days, my appetite was better and I had less pain. I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and I gained strength.

"After this I never looked behind me, but steadily got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness had left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Since then I have enjoyed good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Seigel's Syrup was the means, in the hands of Providence, of saving my life and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Scuffham, Cooper's Lane, Baceby, Grimsby, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Tollerton, of the same town, who vouches for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they occured. No comment can add a jot to the force of this open, candid, and sincere communication. Whosoever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspepsia, an ailment sly and cunning as a snake in the grass and as dangerous. Send for the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks and read the symptoms in order that you may know what it is, and how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, yet it would be worth buying as if every leaf were hammered gold.

INDIGESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

☞ The Genuine Bottle is like this

☞ Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain A W Watt, cleared, on Saturday, for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, cleared, on Saturday, for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s s Bullionist, 2,195 tons, Capt H Summer, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Glasgow, (7th August) with a general cargo and one stowaway.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Capt G E Davis, arrived in harbour, on the 18th instant, from Calcutta (30th August), via Colombo and Calicut, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H J Willsbe, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Calcutta, 31st August, *via* coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs. Waldtt, and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Macaulay, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Calcutta, 5th September, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon with much rain in Bay of Bengal, and fine on Malabar Coast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed, on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R des Dudgeon, Jamadar Fazul Shaw, Jamadar Muwladad Khan, Resaldar Huduam Sing, Mr A D Silva and 74 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russel, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Karachi, 16th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Bell, Mr A Whittell, Mrs Richardson, Mr Boydell, Mr Vincent Mr Kirkpatrick, Mr Kirmalli, 3 men 25th Bombay Infantry, and 90 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Shannon s	Daniel	Aden, Sept 12.
	Bezvada s	Davis	Calcutta, Aug 30.
	Bullionist s.....	Sumner	Glasgow, Aug 7.
	Hurlers	Macfadyen ...	Calcutta, Sept 7.
	Jumna s	Knus ell.....	Karachi, Sept 16.
	Kangra s	Willsbe	Calcutta, Aug 21.
19	Dilus	Watson.....	Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	India s	Worcester ..	London, &c.
	Kola s	Livingstone .	Karachi.
	Landaura s.....	Britten	Cal utta.
	Chupra s	Ferris	Mon mein.
19	Mutra s	Watt	Galle.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Shannon, for Aden.
" Satos, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nagpur, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
" Mombasa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Malacca, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" India, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 3046, Moule	Hydaspes s, 1912 Lockyer
Benlarig s, 1453, Wallace	Kaisar-i-Hind s, 2385, Barcham
Persia s, 7231, Osborne	Maidalton s, 1717, Miller
Saladdin s, 1717, Miller	Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews
Emir s, 2936, Robson	Peshawur s, 2202, Vibert
Gutenfels s, 3757, Deevers	Vindobona s, 2689, Andrevich
Palinurus s, 1520, Edmondson	Zouriand s, 1435, Trenton
Balmoral s, 2350, Mc.Aitchie	Crescent s, 905, Strickland
Baron Ardrossan s, 1825, McNeil	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for Sale)
Bombay s, 2012, Weston	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Dalhousie, Beaumont	H M S Ceylon, Channer
R I M S Clive Rose	H M S Hulk Tunasserim,
R I M S Cassini, Baugh	Fleet
R I M S Investigator, Oldham	H M S Magdala
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp	H M S Piassy, France
H M S Assaye, Rowland	1 G P F Margarita, Baker.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—1,007 cwt myrabolans, Ebjee Oomersey ; 44 bales wool, R Nanjee ; 35 bales wool, G H B Forbes and Co ; 8 bales woo. and 20 bales goat hair, Noormahomed Abdool Satar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Benlarig s—10 bales skins, P Shamji e.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—1 box silver ware, S J Tedory and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—4,519 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers,
Persia s—9,000 cwt castorseed, Pinlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—500 cwt myrabolans, Sulleman Hajee Esmail and Co ; 2,800 cwt castorseed, Jiwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—110 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Dudgeon, Lt, Bo, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Deolali
Templar, Lt, Bo, 1st Bo Ls, on leave, from Deolali
Douglas, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on duty, from Deolali

SEPTEMBER 18.

Dawson, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lancers, off leave, from England
Greaga, Col, Bo, A Q M G, off leave, from England
Kenny, Capt, Bo 2nd Lancers, from leave from England
Bligh, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lance Fus, on duty Deolali
Du Bouley, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Deolali
Johnson, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England
Sarkies, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda
Bell, Lt Col, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Quetta.
Godfrey, Lt, do, 25th Baluch, on duty, from Deolali
Hart, Brig Genl, Ms, Comdg Belgaum Dist, on duty, from England
Fenton, Surgn Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England
Dredge, Surgn Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England
Clarkson, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, recalled from leave, from England
Conie, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, recalled from leave, from England
Lilly, Capt, Ms, 3rd M L I, from leave, from England.
Ames, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st E York Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Mercer, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, recalled from leave, from England
Alexander, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, recalled from leave, from England
Wright, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England
Brait, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Rochfort, Lt Col, Bengal, d H A, from leave, from England
Murray, Surgn Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England
Prickett, Col, Bengal, A A G, from leave, from England
Elliot, Capt, Bengal, 9th Lancers, from leave, from England
Lomax, Major, Bonga, the Cameronians, from leave, from England.
O'Hara, Surgn Major, Bengal I M S, on duty, from England
Pearson, Capt, Punjab, The Buffs, from leave, from England
Jameson, Surgn Capt, Punjab, A M S, from leave, from England
Hadon, Lt Col, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England
Macdonald, Major, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England
Barns, Capt, Punjab 6th B C, from leave, from England
Powell, Major, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England
Stewart, Capt, Punjab, 5th Goorkhas, from leave, from England
LeMarchant, Lt Col, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from England.
Barrett, Major, Punjab, A A G, from leave, from England
Wyatt, 2nd Lt, Punjab, R A, to join, from England
Ander on, Surg Lt, Punjab I M S, on duty, from England
Burrows, Major, Punjab, R H A, on duty, from England

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Northcot, Lt, Beng, Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England
Rochfort, Lt C I, Be g, R H A, from leave, from England
Prickett, Co, Beng, A A G from leave, to Lucknow
Lomax, Major, Beng, the Cameronians, from leave, to Shahjahanpur
O'Hara, Surg Major, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Agra
Dougl s, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Karachi
Dudgeon, Lt, Bo, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Fort Sandeman
Creagh, Col, Bo, A Q M G, off leave, to Poona
Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Poona
Bliss, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Fus, on duty, to Quetta
DuBouley, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, to Quetta
Johnson, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Calcutta

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week. Recruits should make a point of being present :—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, from the 17th instant, and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company :—No. 568 Gunner D. Christie.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant :—Gr. J. Gouldston.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY

PEARSE & CO.

Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS :

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LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

TAILORING OF THE HIGHEST MERIT

NEWEST (1897) DESIGNS
SAXONY SUITINGS
THE POPULAR NAVY AND BLACK GROUNDS WITH FANCY STRIPES.
THE SUIT FOR THE SEASON.
Rs. 38-4 CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY

A LARGE DELIVERY OF OUR WELL KNOWN ALL WOOL FLANNELS THOROUGHLY SHRUNK. CHOICE DESIGNS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED TO OUR ORDER.

Rs. 34-12 { CASH OR V.-P. P.

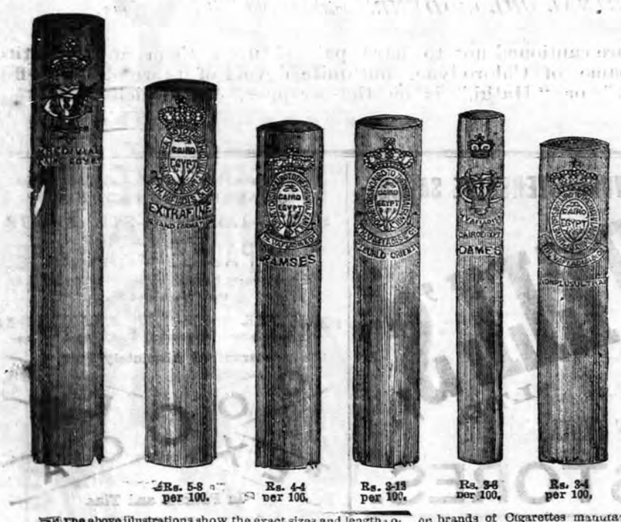
PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS ON APPLICATION.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. **THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.**
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Messes and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



NB. The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and carefully selected tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

OF
HUNTLY BLEND
REGISTERED BB
ALL MERCHANTS.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS!
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

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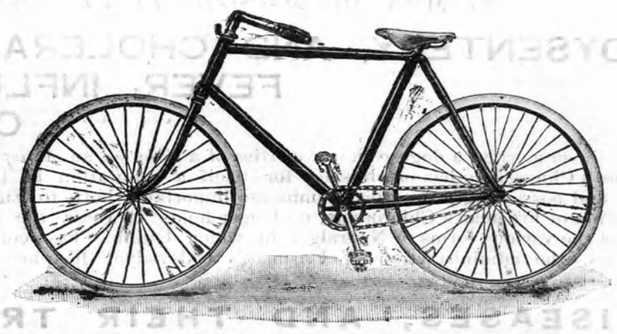
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.
JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Salt Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.

No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1282.
Exceedingly pretty looking Butter-pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1264.
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET, with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated frame.
Rs. 12—complete.

No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox, ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

No. 1304.
Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
Rs. 1-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

R. DITMAR.
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass as measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Reg.d)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indenters can obtain same through all Merchants.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA, FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, EURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, e.g., Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and farther affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE and against J. Collis Browne and A. J. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d. PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline"
FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.
6d. & 1/-

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Misgrable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, ngland.

EPPS'S COCOA

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwar

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCELSIOR COCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS, The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT."

HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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